CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28779—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
16-8	9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8	9-4
12-0	7-0		12-0	7-0
27-4	14-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4	14-10
24-4	13-22		24-4	13-22
41-8	21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8	21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3938	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†* ASSAM	3941	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd "
B.L. ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
† SIAM	3938	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L. GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
†* ASSAM	3941	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4165	800	W. D. G. Worcester	26th "
† SIAM	3938	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Logzin	9th "
† ASSAM	3941	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
				Saturday
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† Those vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

June 30th July 28th.
July 14th August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

8th June. 26th July. 23rd August.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 4, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,300	660	1st July.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Augt.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3-800	550	22nd Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	550	8th July.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 25, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	29th June.
ARMENIA	3805	Geo. Read	12th July.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchinson	27th July.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	24th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 20, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamer WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Captain.	About
*LYCIA	3139	McNay	2nd July for Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess; is fitted with Electric Light; and has all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, 29th June, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 3rd July, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on the 30th June, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th June, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

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MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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STOCKED BY TREACHER & Co., LD.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee"	Bottles	70 8	78 0
Do. do.	½ ,,	40 12	44 0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand	bottles	62 12	69 4
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	36 4	40 12
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole	bottles	69 4	77 0
Do. do.	½ ,,	39 8	44 0
POMMERY & GRENO Extra Sec.	bottles	81 8	91 8
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	43 0	47 12
PERRIER, JOUET'S "finest dry"	bottles	59 4	66 0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	33 0	36 4
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SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	bottles	33 0	36 4
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	19 12	22 0

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HANBURY'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA reduces chronic inflammation and swellings, cures Rheumatism, Glandular Enlargements, and Scorbutic affections. Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.
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A SPECIAL SHIPMENT OF THE LAST DESIGNS. SUMMER, 1892. COLLARS.
"IMMENSE CHOICE." GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
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WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36.
Rupees	6-8	6-8.

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Inches	34	36	38	40.
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FINEST CASHMERE JERSEYS (Club Colours.)

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	12-8	12-8	12-8	12-8.

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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.
PLACED WELL IN FRONT OF COMPETITION.
MANUFACTURED BY
THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND RELIABLE MAKERS.
SEASONED MATERIALS, NEWEST CONSTRUCTION.
STRONGLY AND SOLIDLY BUILT, ELEGANT EXTERIOR.

WE STATE without hesitation that these Pianos cannot but REFLECT CREDIT on our RECOMMENDATION and MORE IMPORTANT, give the MOST UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION and CONTENT BUYERS.

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Cash Rs. 825.
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Price Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
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It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of Defective Vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These Lenses are cut with Great Precision, and may be relied on for Refractive Accuracy.

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Best *Pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs.	27 0
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Ladies' New Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE," with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.		
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Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	,,	3 0
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Best *Pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs.	26 0
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Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	,,	2 0
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Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

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A large Assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in Stock.

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THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.

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SETS OF SLIDES ILLUSTRATING
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Nos.		Nos.	
1.	The Opening Ceremony.	25.	Dismounted Field Battery.
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3.	The Trophy.	27.	Cutlas Drill.
4.	Franklin Gallery.	28.	Inflating the Balloon.
5.	Arctic Group.	29.	Balloon Ascending.
6.	Blake Gallery.	30.	Torpedo Men.
7.	Blake Gallery.	31.	Mandoline Band.
8.	Picture Gallery.	32.	Sailors' Rest.
9.	Portrait of Nelson.	33.	The "Motes or Electrically Controlled Boat.
10.	Nelson Boarding the "San Nicholas."	34.	Sub-Marine Mine.
11.	Miss Weston's "Sailors' Rest."	35.	Action between Battle Ships.
12.	Duke of Edinburgh's Silver, &c.	36.	Explosion of Torpedo.
13.	Cook Gallery.	37.	Torpedo Drill.
14.	Sappings Gallery.	38.	Divers Group.
15.	Telegraph Construction Co's Exhibits.	39.	St. Vincent's Gallery.
16.	The Quadrangle.	40	"Victory's Sails."
17.	Model of the Ladystone Lighthouse.	41.	Armstrong Gallery.
18	Realistic Iceberg Exterior.	42.	The 110-ton Gun.
19.	Iceberg Interior.	43.	Force of Projectile from 110-ton Gun.
20.	Trawler's "Heroine."	44.	Projectile Co's Exhibits.
21.	Shooting Gallery.	45.	Model of "Victoria."
22.	Panorama of the Battle of Trafalgar.	46.	Battery deck of Ironclad.
23.	H. M. S. "Victory."	47.	Camperdown Gallery.
24.	Death of Nelson.	48.	Group of Waitresses.
		49.	Rule Britannia Emblematic Figure.
		50.	Rule Britannia.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Complete Set of 50 Slides as above, with Book of Readings and Double Carrier Frames	55	62.

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GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF PINS.

A large and varied Assortment of the most Artistic Designs in Gold and Jewelled Pins.

Gold Horse Shoe Pins, Rs. 7, 9 and 11.—A Horse Shoe set with the best Quality of Diamonds, Rs. 55; also an endless variety of designs, set with Precious Stones of every known variety at prices to suit everybody.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Engine Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "ASTON HALL," ARRIVED
24th June, 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's Arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th June, 1892.

THE S. S. "CARRADALE" has arrived from Middlesbro, Antwerp, London via Karachi, and discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 25th June, 1892.

A VERY Superior Class of TEAS, now for SALE, from Mr. T. J. GREENSILL, Proprietor of the "Bunoorie" Tea Estate, KANGRA VALLEY, viz., Flowery Orange Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Broken Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, Imperial Mixture, Pekoe Souchong, Pekoe Dust, Household Mixture, and Bohea. Trial Orders Solicited. Prices from Re. 1 to 7 Annas. per lb.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT of the BYCULLA CLUB hereby convene a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, to be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of July, 1892, at six o'clock P.M., for the object of considering and approving forms of notices proposed to be sent by the Committee to the holders of Club Debentures.

Copies of these notices can be obtained by Members upon application to the Honorary Secretary or to the Hall Clerk.—By order this Twenty-fifth day of June, 1892.

W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary, Byculla Club.

Bombay, June, 1892.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AND REQUISITES.

NEW GOODS just opened out,—

Albuminized Paper.
Albums, Photographic.
Do. Scrap.
Aristotype Paper.
Backgrounds.
Bromide Opals.
Brushes, Dusting.
Burnishers.
Calcium Slides for Sensitive Paper.
Cameras.
Cardboards.
Chemicals.
Cutting Glasses.
Developers.
Developing Lamps.
Do. Sinks.
Dishes, Glass.
Do. Granitine.
Do. Porcelain.
Dropping Bottles.
Dry Plates.
Easels.
Eastman's Bromide Paper.
Enlarging Apparatus.
Ferro Prussiate Paper.
Filtering Paper.
Funders.
Focussing Glasses.
Funnels, Glass.
Glass Measures.
Graduated Glass Jugs.
Guide Books for Beginners.
Hand Rests.
Hand Hand Cameras.
Lord's Bromide Paper.
Mask Cameras.
Lantern Slide Boxes.
Lenses.
Light-tight Boxes.
Magnifying Glasses.
Marion's Cameras.
Masks and Discs.
Meagher's Cameras.
Mounts.
Photo Boxes.
Do. Screens.
Do. Stands.
Photographic Sets complete.
Plate Boxes.
Do. Racks.
Platinotype Requisites.
Print Washers.
Printing Frames.
Printing out Paper
Sets Retouching.
Ruby Twill.
Scales and Weights.
Sensitized Paper.
Shew's Pocket Cameras.
Shutters.
Sinks, Earthenware.
Spools for Kodak Cameras
Squeegees.
Syphon Tanks.
Taps.
Transparency Plates.
Trays, Ebonite.
Do. Papier Mache.
Tripods.
Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Vanneck Hand Cameras.
Vignetters.

COMPLETE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882, and of the BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED "and reduced."

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition presented to the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY on the 10th day of March, 1892, for confirming a Special Resolution reducing the Capital of the above Company from Rs. 2,10,000 to Rs. 45,925, is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, on the 4th day of July, 1892.—Dated this 27th day of June, 1892.

MULJI & RAGHAVJI,
Attorneys for the Company.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Cance-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

HORSE CLOTHING.

FOR Heavy BLANKETING SUITS for the Hills and the Cold Season; for Serge Suits for the Rains; for light Cotton Sheets for the Hot Weather, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Samples free on Application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Auction sale of a very valuable large bungalow with outhouses, stables, &c., known as "Albert Hall," situated at Victoria Road, Byculla, opposite "San Suci."

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that freehold piece or parcel of land, together with the bungalow, out-houses, &c., standing thereon, situate at Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,221 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by a public passage, 15ft. wide, on or towards the north partly by the property of the late Cummoo Jaffer Sulliman and partly by the property of Surgeon-Major K. S. Nariman, and on or towards the south by Victoria Road.

For further particulars and plan and catalogues of the conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Sweepings at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, waste paper, &c.,

Also at the risk of Mr. Vussonjee Shamjee—
47 bags out of 263 bags wheat ex Saugor, under invoice No. 226 of 31-5-92.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods at the Lost Property Office, Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway.

On FRIDAY, the 1st prox., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed articles.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 27, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of an officer consisting of bedstead with spring mattress, reclining sofa, writing and camp tables, chairs, easychairs, almirah, wash-hand and dressing tables, lamps, &c.

1 camera, air gun, and ariston.
4 cases wearing apparel, books, and sundry.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the indentor, Ebramjee Bookmanjee—
About 50 metal watches.
" 12 silver "
" 12 " lady's watches.
" 12 " gilt "

By order of Bassiram Khunnah & Co., and on account and at the risk of Hursamull Sookhdevdass, of Delhi—
2 cases each 200 pieces China gauze, 35-36 inches, 12 yards.

On account and at the risk of the indentor, Ebramjee Moosajee—
E 740 W—61—1 case brass foundry, ex. s.s. "Persia."

On account and at the risk of Bohra Curimbhoy Jewajee.
H 21-21. 2 cases Rim locks ex. s.s. "Etolia."
1. 1 case copper rivets do.
1- 2. 2 bags axes bundles do.
1- 2. 2 cases emery cloth, ex. s.s. "Chybessa."
1- 2. 2 cases screws do. "Clan Machinon."
25-25. 2 cases oil feeders do. "Werneth Hall."
27-27. 3 cases lanterns do. "
5- 6. 2 cases screws do. "Eden Hall."
7- 8. 2 cases screws do. "Persia."
1. 1 cases screws do. "Clan MacNeil."
9-10. 2 cases screw do. "Romania."

On account and at the risk of Mehemon Hajee Aboo Hajee Esmail.
H 1. 1 case tin spoons ex. s.s. "Rhenfels."

On account and at the risk of Mohamedally Adamjee.
H 1- 2. 2 cases keys ex. s.s. "Kirby Hall."
7. 1 case keys do. "Eden Hall."
1. 1 case keys do. "Kirby Hall."
9. 1 cases keys do. "Britannia."

On account and at the risk of Tyebjee Habutbhoy & Co.
H 1- 2. 2 cases emery cloth ex. s.s. "Carthage."
5. 1 case oil feeders do. "Armenia."

AT 2 P.M.

1 light and strong-built victoria with moveable coach box.
1 strong second-hand office-shigram.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 light and strong dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, in the compound of Nabob's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood drawing room, bedroom and dining room furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery, and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by S. Rose & Co., sewing machine on stand, oil-paintings Hink's lamps, Persian carpets, complete golf kit, English-built small dog-cart, grey Burmah pony, and harness, valuable books, &c., the property of J. L. ORTON, Esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parsee Bazar Street, opposite Messrs. Graham and Co's office, by order of Messrs. Dossabhai Merwanjee and Co., Agents for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines, to make room for now stock, Wheeler and Wilson's original and genuine sewing machines, from No. 1 to No. 12, cloth and leather, Waltham's silver watches, first quality, Read and Barton's platedware, superior quality, Warner's lamps, burning without chimney, American victoria, street post lamps, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KHOJA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Syed Kasumi Syed Hossein Attari in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of October 1891, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, fronting on the eastern side of Khoja Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the mortgagor or his tenants registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue for quit and ground, under old No. 2593, new No. 3523, old survey No. 993, and new survey No. 4346 assessed, by the Municipality under ward C No. 7233, street No. 145, 147, 149 and 151, containing by admeasurement 130 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the aforesaid Khoja street, on the north by vacant ground belonging to the said Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdulla, and on the south by the house of Jadhowjee Nathoo.

For particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to the mortgagee's Attorney Mr. T. A. Bland, at his office, in Meadows Street.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 27, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, TREASURY, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Rustomjee Limjee Batliboi, carried on business in Bombay as a merchant and commission agent, in partnership with A. Lossazo, under the name and firm of F. L. Batliboi & Co., insolvents, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at Hornby Row, Fort, consisting office tables, chairs, cash box, treasury, stationery case, inkstands, punkhas, copying press, wooden stands, cupboards, benches, &c.

SALE OF 3 VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES ON THE APOLLO RECLAMATION ESTATE.

In pursuance of the decree made by the High Court of Judicature in Suit No. 410 of 1891 (Goculdas Madhowjee against Hassum Meya Ahmed and another) on the 29th August, 1891, and under the instructions of Mr. Byramjee Dorabshaw Nariman, the receiver appointed therein, the undersigned, unless the sale is countermanded, will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, at No.—, Colaba Causeway, put up for sale by Public Auction, in three separate lots, the leasehold properties described below, that is to say:—

1st.—The property comprised in lot No. 1, and described in schedule A to the said decree.

2nd.—The property comprised in lot No. 2, and described in schedule C to the said decree, which will be sold subject to a deed of mortgage and a deed of further charge respectively, dated the 30th day of July, 1887, and the 9th day of November, 1887, and made between the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed of the one part, and Mr. Munchershaw Bejonjee of the other part, and subject to payment by the purchaser of moneys due under the said deed of mortgage and further charge.

3rd.—The property comprised in lot No. 3, and described in schedule B to the said decree, which property will be sold subject to a deed of mortgage, dated the 29th day of February, 1888, and made between the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed of the one part, and the said Mr. Byramjee Dorabshaw Nariman of the other part, and to payment by the purchaser of the principal and other moneys due thereunder.

The above properties are held on lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, admeasuring 649 4-9 square yards, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the east by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , and Street No. , and which said premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (500 6-9) square yards, together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house or building standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a plot of land leased to the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed, on or towards the south by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , and Street No. , and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (123 8-9) square yards, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north and south by the land leased to the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed, on or towards the east by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , and Street No. , and are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors for the abovenamed receiver, at their office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 27, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.—

A pair of handsome spaniels, property of a gentleman.
4 cases green cambrics.
5 " white ground prints.
1 case white embroidered muslin.
8 bales grey shirtings.
19 " casing papers.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Hajee Alee Suleman—
4 cases fancy tweeds 51-55 inch assorted pattern.
3 " flannels 27-28 inch.
2 " " 33 inch.
2 " spagnallets A A 27-27½ inch.
1 " " A "
6 " striped flanelettes 24-27 in.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Esmail Hoosein.
1 case India rubber combs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 27, 1892.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON, Bankers and Army Agents, Bombay and Calcutta, beg to announce that they are prepared to make Advances to MILITARY and CIVIL Servants holding Credit Balances in the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Ld.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the NATIVE and EUROPEAN Inhabitants of Bombay desirous of giving public expression to their appreciation of the valuable Services rendered to the City by Dr. THOMAS BLANEY, will be held at the FRAMJEE CAVASJEE INSTITUTE on SATURDAY, the 2nd July, at 5 P.M.

Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart, C.S.I., will preside.

CAVASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.
TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS.
ABDULLA M. DHARAMSEY.
Secretaries, Provisional Committee.

Bombay, 24th June 1892.

MADRAS RACES, 1892.

DECEMBER 24TH, 27TH, 29TH, AND 31ST.

OWNERS are reminded that the first ENTRANCES CLOSE on July 1st.

For Prospectus see "Asian" of 24th June.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

WANTED.

WANTED, LOCAL FUND OVERSEER, Salary Rs. 80, with Travelling Allowances. Appointment till April 1893 if appointee found capable, with probability of regular employment. Candidate must know English, and one knowing Kanarese will be preferred. Apply before 15th July, 1892, to the Undersigned, with copies of Testimonials.

J. DAVIDSON,
President D. L. B, Bizapur.

Bizapur, 18th June, 1892.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

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"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent, per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
8 " " 3½ " "
3 " " 3 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. J

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,035
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	186
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	50
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	25

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	190
Backlay Baths	750	50	150	7½	19
Badham Pile	500	50	50	12	4
Bapty Brothers	5,000	100	100	12	106
Berar Oil Mills	6,625	200	185	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no n
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	70	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,225
Do. New Issue	500	375	62	67½	1,080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	10	ex div 2	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	63½
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	90½
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	135
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	109
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	88 x
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	182
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	17 pr.ct.	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	.. 9	20 85
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100		30
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,00	100	100	5 pr.ct.	2
Do.	Pref. 1,00		100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treachor & Co.	2,000	5 0	all	60	800xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	75
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	2	Rs. 1	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100 x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.c.	95)
Apollo	2,400	2,400	2,300	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122
BombayCotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	131½
Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	500	200	200	10	135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	217
Colaba	2,000	1,880	1,880	...	30
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,425
English Press and Manfg	400	250		130	1,450
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	180
French	300	500	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450x i
Hengoli Press Co. Ld	750	400	all	50	137
Khanagum	240	450	450	32½	475
Mahmadpura Cottond, and P. Co. Ld	1	500	500	63	515
Mercantile	300	500	500		503
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	85
Munnar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	93
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	115
New Indian	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	615
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	121½
Sabapathy(Bellary)	00	500	500		400
Saseon	500	500	500	75	20 503
Sind and Punjab Co	800	500	500	20	503
Soonderdas	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	750	1,000	1,000	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	210
SuratCity Press Co., Ld.	1,200	250	250	75	230
Volkart	375	200	all	..	230
		1,000	100	Rs. 100	990

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	2,345	100	100	5	87
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	325 no n
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	INil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1065
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr.ct.	710
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	63½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	1,698	100	100	50	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	447½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	890
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	652½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	725
Hingungha Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullougin	1,500	500	500	25	675
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	880
ImperialCotton	900	500	500		420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1035
James Greaves	1,100	500	51	10 pr.ct.	675
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Bajee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	6 5
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	610
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	495
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	191
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1080
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2225
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,100	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500no n
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1477½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	117
Morarji Gocul-das	1,056	1,000	1,000	70	1,730xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	500	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,500	1,000	Rs. 20	660 x i
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1235
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	685
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	112
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	3	465
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N	100no n
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	297½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	25	12½	205
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	502½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	62)
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700 x i
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	..	600 nom

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	21-10
China Leaf	"	21-8 National.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24 "
Do. do. new	"	23-12
Australia do.	"	24-4
Hounbay do.	"	24-9
English Sovereigns	"	15-12
Do. Drazons	"	15-8
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-7
Do. 17½ do.	"	105-10
aroias Dollars	"	228 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223 "
avo-Francs	"	300 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Maharani Ice Company.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th:—Aston Hall (s), from Liverpool; and Garradale (s), Middlesbro'. Yesterday:—Carthage (s), from London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 25th:—City of Perth (s), for Karachi; Alboin (s), Singapore, &c.; and Eden Hall (s), Liverpool, &c. Yesterday:—Freshfield (s), for Dunkirk; and Simla (s), Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Eric entered the dock on Friday; the s.s. Ibo, Garradale and Brindisi on Saturday; and the s.s. Alboin and City of Perth left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Surat and Aston Hall entered, and the s.s. Eden Hall left the dock on Saturday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ghoolam Mahomed Hoosein, living at Pembekar Street, has reported to the police that a Mahomedan, whose acquaintance he formed a few days ago, came to see him at his house, on Monday, and whilst he went out from the room in which the visitor was seated, the Mahomedan visitor stole Rs. 80, in currency notes and cash from an open cup-board, and absconded.

DISCHARGE OF AN ACCUSED PURJURER.—The Todd *vs.* Ibrahim Nathu case, which was sent in by the High Court for trial, and in which Ibrahim Nathu was charged with giving false evidence in the Court proceedings, was taken up by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, last Saturday. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Pestonji Kawasji, solicitor, for the defence. His Worship remarked, that he had carefully gone through the copy of the evidences before him, and was of opinion that there could be no conviction, and the case could not be sent before a jury. He, therefore, discharged the accused.

THIEVING FOR DRINK.—Last Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilson, charged one Mungla Morar with stealing a gold embroidered turban, belonging to a servant, in the service of Mr. Ainsworth, residing at the Grant Buildings. It appeared from the statement of the complainant that he had hung his turban in his room a week ago, and when he went to look for it, he found it missing. He informed the police about it, who found that the accused had, on the 18th instant, pawned it with a Marwaree for 4 annas 6 pies. The accused pleaded guilty, but said that he was given to drink, and, therefore, committed the theft. He was sentenced to three days' imprisonment.

DEATH AT KIRKEE.—A correspondent writes:—"The sad death of Mrs. Charlotte Garner, the wife of Mr. Edward Garner, of the Kirkee Gunpowder Factory, which occurred on the 21st instant, has caused general gloom among her many friends. The unfortunate lady succumbed to a paralytic stroke, supervening after a protracted illness, during which she was sedulously attended by Dr. Barron and Apothecary J. C. D'Souza. Her funeral took place on the following day, at 5-30 p.m., and was attended by a large concourse of people from both the factories here. Among the numerous ladies and gentlemen present were Col. and Mrs. Westmacott, Col. and Mrs. Caldecott, Captains Walker and Brebner, Mr. and Mrs. Mawhood, Mr. and Mrs. Lacey, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. D'Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. Veale and others.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Saturday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Sion, touching the death of Velibai, aged 17 years, wife of Callianjee Veljee. The deceased lived with her husband and his parents on amicable terms. She was apparently quite happy and healthy, and had no cause whatever to commit suicide. On Friday night she and the other members of her family, went to bed as usual, but on the following morning she was missed from the house. A Ghatee saw her body floating in a well near her house, on Saturday afternoon. The deceased was taken out of the well, but life was then extinct. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The ornaments which the deceased was wearing were found safe on her person. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning in a well.

THEFT FROM A HOUSE.—Constable Merchant, last Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged one Atmaram Krishna, with the theft of a silver waist-chain, a silver watch, and Rs. 5-8 in cash, belonging to Surkia Gopal, and a pair of gold earrings, and Rs. 3-13 in cash, belonging to Bhaiji Vishram, both living in the same house. The complainants stated that on the 18th instant, they left their house locked up, and went out. On returning the next day they found that a hole had been made in the bamboo partition of their room, their boxes broken open, and the articles in question missing. They reported the matter to the police and expressed a belief that the accused, who was a boarder in their house had something to do with the theft. On investigation being made, the accused was found to have pawned those articles with two Marwarees. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to suffer six months' hard labour.

GOA NEWS.—The general election of the deputies is to take place in August next. The ministerial nominees are Mr. Joaquim Arez, the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari for Salsette. Mr. Christovam Pinto, for Ilhas, and Mr. Constancio Roque da Costa, for Bardez. The two latter candidates belong to India and Ultramar party, respectively. Arez is a popular man with both parties at Salsette, and his election is not likely to be contested.—The new Abkari regulations will be put into force from January next.—The Goa branch of the Geographical Society in Lisbon has been requested to render assistance to the Oriental Congress, which will sit in Lisbon, under the presidentship of the King of Portugal.—His Lordship, the Bishop of Damaun has been decorated with the order of the Grand Cross of Conceicao da Villa Vecosa.—The dilatoriness of justice here has been exemplified by a case of theft, which has been decided lately at Margaum. It occurred a year ago, and three persons have been confined in prison on account of it. Two of the men have now been acquitted for want of evidence.

THEFT OF BULLOCKS.—Inspector Saunders, last Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, brought up two persons on a charge of abetment in the theft of four bullocks, belonging to Topan Vagji. Mr. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the prosecution. From Mr. Spencer's statement, it appeared that the complainant, Topan Vagji, who was a *sowkar*, had four months back purchased four bullocks, which he had let out on hire to one Kasum Mohidin. The complainant paid the Municipal taxes, and received a certain amount from the said Kasum Mohidin, some days ago. Kasum Mohidan made off from Bombay, and the two accused, who were his servants, were arrested at Tanna, while taking the bullocks to Taloja. The accused Kasum Mohidin being at Poona his Worship ordered a summons to be issued against him, and the case was remanded until next Friday morning. The accused were allowed bail on a surety of Rs. 50, and the bullocks were ordered to be sent to the pound in the meantime.

RETIREMENT OF MR. MANECKJEE KHARSEDJEE DIVECHA.—Mr. Manockjee Kharsedjee Divecha, an old Parsee Government servant, who was long connected with the Secretariat, retired on pension, on the 16th April last. Thirty-three years ago Mr. Manockjee joined Government Service on a salary of Rs. 15, and by dint of personal assiduity he rose to be a Deputy Superintendent and after having gained complete confidence of all his superior officers he has just retired. He had come in personal contact with the old Councillors, the Hon. Messrs. St. George Tucker, James Gibbs, G. Kemball, Alexander Rogers, Lionel Ashburner, E. W. Ravenscroft, and Sir R. West, and others all of whom have in their certificates praised Mr. Manockjee Divecha for his probity displayed by him in the performance of his duties. In addition to the above gentlemen, Messrs. C. Gonne, Aston, Monteath, and other Secretaries have also expressed their satisfaction at the excellent way, in which Mr. Divecha performed his duties. It was his duty to proceed with the Government retinue to Poona and Mahableshwar every year, and he was very useful in giving information about old-time matters to each of his new superiors. It was on the 29th of March last while he was on duty, with Mr. Under-Secretary Hill, that Mr. Manockjee opened the New Secretariat office, at Mahableshwar, after the performance of the usual native ceremonies in connection therewith. And three weeks after that event Mr. Manockjee permanently severed his very long, and faithful connection with the Secretariat. Although British Government do not reward the services of their faithful servants by the grant of jaghirs or large inams as is done by the Native States, still it is said that Mr. Manockjee's uncles and his father were the chief managers of all the household affairs of the Governors of Bombay from 1814 up to 1866. In the appreciation of their above duties performed faithfully, economically, and very satisfactorily to the every new coming Governors to Bombay his Excellency Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, presented his uncle, Mr. Framjee Pestonjee Divecha, a gold medal in 1821, and afterwards the Government of Sir John Malcolm, having obtained the previous sanction of the Hon. the Court of Directors in England, granted him on 30th November, 1830, the two villages, viz., Maval and Maroli, near Salsette, in Tanna District, as hereditary inams. These inam lands are still said to be in the possession of the eldest branch of Mr. Divecha's family. While Mr. Manockjee was attached to the Legislative Council he was ever to be very willing and obliging towards everybody, and has been always characterized for his courtesy and industry, and he gained the good opinion of all the Government Officers under whom he served, and each one has expressed the wish that Mr. Divecha will long enjoy his well-earned pension, and succeed in whatever new career he may decide upon.

THE MUNICIPAL TOWN DUTY REFUND CASE.

THE case, in which Dastoor Eduljee Pestonjee Sanjana, is charged with defrauding the Municipality in respect of certain Town Duty Refunds, came up for further hearing last Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Crawford, solicitor, prosecuted, on behalf of Rao Saheb Virparsad Tapiparsad, the head of the Town Duty Refund and Audit Department; and Mr. P. M. Mehta, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, *solicitors*, appeared for the defence.

Jetha Kuchra, examined by Mr. Crawford, said that he was a partner of Dyal Lalji and Company. On the 21st November last, his firm had exported eighty-one bags of cocoanuts to Nandgaum, and there was an entry relating to that in the export book in the name of Padumjee Pestonjee. There was also an entry of twenty-four bags of dry dates and one bag of cardamums sent to the same place the day previous. His firm had not exported to the address of Padumjee Pestonjee, on or about that date, eighty-one bags of sugar, and he had not asked for any town duty refund on those goods, nor had he authorized anyone to do so.

Here the case for the prosecution terminated.

Mr. Mehta stated that he did not wish to have all the witnesses cross-examined, but would like to put a few questions to the railway weighers and some of the municipal servants. On the 16th instant he had sent a notice to Mr. Crawford, asking him to produce all the forms of the last six months relating to town duty refunds in the name of Narayan Jetha and Lukhmidas, two other *cheetewallas*. Mr. Crawford, in reply, said that he was unable to produce all those documents in court, but any clerk from his (Mr. Mehta's) office could examine them in the Municipal Office. A clerk was sent, but he was not allowed to be present when an examination of the books was being taken. Mr. Virparsad said that nothing like it had ever been done.

Mr. Hormusji Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, read a letter, which his firm had addressed to Mr. Crawford, asking for a week's adjournment, as his client was suffering from a severe attack of asthma, and he had not the opportunity of examining certain railway documents. He further added that he had personally called at the G. I. P. Railway's Goods Office, at Wari Bunder, but was not allowed to inspect certain railway receipts, which in the interest of justice ought to have been allowed. He was asked to apply to Mr. Conder, and he, therefore, requested his Worship to order those documents to be produced. He said that he was sorry he could not enlist the sympathy of Mr. Crawford, who said there was good reason in the railway authorities refusing him the inspection.

Mr. Crawford remarked that he could not understand Mr. Hormusji complain about his failure to get the documents. The Municipality had rendered every facility for the inspection, even of such files as had no connection with the case. He thought there was a good deal of reason in the railway authorities refusing him the inspection, as Mr. Hormusji wanted to inspect such documents as had no connection with the case.

Mr. Reynolds, a clerk from the G. I. P. Railway, here submitted to the Magistrate several railway receipts required by Mr. Hormusji. He said that there was only one missing in the list, and he was asked to leave them in the Magistrate's charge. His Worship handed over those documents to Mr. Hormusji for inspection, and adjourned the case until next Friday afternoon.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of 21st instant:—

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 13th June, reporting that a fire occurred on the 12th inst., in the cotton bales stored in the Trustees godown at Arthur Bunder by which the timber framing and some of the corrugated iron sheets of the south wall and the timber framing of the roof ventilator were damaged. He estimates the cost of making the necessary repairs at Rs. 350.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 13th June, stating that the cotton in the godown belonged to Messrs. Sauquet and Co., and that the origin of the fire is supposed to be spontaneous combustion amongst some unpressed cotton. He states that the cotton destroyed by fire and water is valued at Rs. 20,000.

Resolution.—The estimated cost of making good the damage done to godown No. 157, namely Rs. 350, is sanctioned as a charge against Revenue Bunder Contingencies.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department No. 152, dated 1st June, directing that the necessary notification be issued under section 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act of 1889 authorizing Mr. Abu Bucker Fakeerbhoy, Master in Messrs. Shepherd and Co's service to pilot vessels in the port of Bombay.

Resolution.—Mr. Abu Bucker Fakeerbhoy is appointed under Section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act (No. VI.) of 1879 to pilot in the port of Bombay any of the coasting steamers referred to in the by-laws for coasting steamers approved by Government of which he may at the time be the Commander.

Read minute by the Chairman, dated 9th June, on the correspondence regarding the proposed change in the light of the "Light vessel," Bombay.

Read minutes of the members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee recommending that nothing should be done in the way of changing the existing light until it is necessary on other grounds to get a new light ship.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee is approved.

The Secretary reported that under the advice of the Finance and Establishment Committee Rs. 1,53,337-8-0 accumulated last year on account of Provident, Depreciation and Replacement Funds had been invested in Port Trust Forshore Securities bearing 4 per cent.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 17th June 1892.	For week ending 17th June. 1891.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	34
" out of "	25	26
" transported	13	27
" attended to	0	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	9	16
" left	9	10
" remaining in dock	15	11

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	9	13
" left	9	10
" remaining in dock	10	16

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week ending 18th June 1892.

	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
Mappu Barge "Curlew"	305	3 days.
Schooner "Columbus"	231	1 day.

MAURITIUS CYCLONE RELIEF FUND

THE following further sums have been received by Messrs. Mackinn on, Mackenzie and Co. towards the above fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	2,435	0	0
Mr. Gunesham Nilkanth Nadkarni	10	0	0
Messrs. Veeram Canjee and Co	15	0	0
D O R	50	0	0
Mrs. R D S	5	0	0
Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co	100	0	0
" Wm. Watson and Co	50	0	0
G M	5	0	0
Kumar Shri Vyeshanghjee Samatsingjee of Palitana	10	0	0
Mr. Dosa bhoy Framjee, CSI	20	0	0
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet	50	0	0
Mr. Vand rawandas Purshotam	25	0	0
Rev. A York Browne, Actg Senr Presy Chaplain.—Amount of the offertory collected at the Cathedral Service, on Sunday last	270	4	3
Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee	25	0	0
Mr. Jamsetjee N Tata	250	0	0
Mr. Hajee Fazulla Khaki	10	0	0
Total	3,330	4	3

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS *VS.* ROYAL LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.

THE above teams met on the Cooperage on Saturday. The Fusiliers, who are the winners of Lord Harris' Cup, were hot favourites, and it was the general opinion that they would have an easy victory. But although they did not meet their match in weight, the game was well-contested by their lighter opponents, who stood by their guns in magnificent fashion in the second-half, and successfully repulsed the onslaught on their lines. The ball was kicked into play by Lieutenant Newnham, the centre-forward of the Fusiliers, from the Cooperage end. The Rovers, who won the toss, selected the Bandstand goal. The weather was superb, the ground in beautiful condition, and an unusually large gathering watched the play. The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers added to the attraction. It was immediately apparent that the soldiers meant forcing the game, but, within two minutes after the start Ridgewell, who was a substitue for A. Brown, made a fine shot, and scored the first goal for the Rovers amidst loud applause. The visitors' forward play became invincible, and before many minutes had elapsed they equalised the score by obtaining a goal. The struggle for possession just outside the Rovers' sticks was splendidly contested, but the ball was neatly picked from the scrimmage and shot between the posts. The game now became fast, and the forward lines on either side made every effort to work the play amongst the back division. The superior combination of the soldiers was generally manifested, and their passing was pretty and accurate. Sharp skilfully intercepted, while Watson seldom let the ball pass him. Edwards and Mason did some dexterous crossing, while the backs, Lovell and Yates, successfully hampered Brown and Allan in their runs, who on several occasions placed the soldiers' goal in jeopardy. Before the call of half-time, Thompson, the inside right wing of the Rovers, was accidentally injured, and was incapacitated for the rest of the evening. During the second-half Forde, the Rovers' goal-keeper, m i tained a magnificent defence, and repulsed the incessant attacks of the Fusiliers. Brown and Allan made some good runs up the near line; but they received no support, and were always compelled to surrender the ball. The game was fast drawing to its close, and it seemed probable that the colors of the local team would be lowered. The Rovers succeeded, however, in getting the ball away out of the *melee*. Allan accepted a judicious pass from Brown, who received it from Derry, the ball was brought up to almost beneath the cross-bar, but Allan in his eagerness lost the opportunity, and his shot went outside the post by a few yards. Derry, who was playing splendidly, kicked it back, and Walton carried it on, but the defence of the Fusiliers' back division was impregnab'e, and when the whistle piped the call of time the game was one all.

The following are the teams:—

Rovers.	Goal	Fusiliers.
H For l		Pte McClaron
H Watson	Backs	" Lovell
J W Bolford		" Yates
J S Powers	Half-backs	" McVay
T D G Derry		" McDowell
A R Sharp		" McDermott
G Brown (capt.)	Forwards	" Edwards
W Thomson		" McFee
G Walton		Lieut Newnham
J Allan		Pte Dwyers
A Brown		" Morris

Referee—Mr Boyd."

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT AND DEFAMATION AGAINST A LANDLORD.

At the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Khurshedji Burjorjee Panthaki, filed a complaint against his landlord, Mr. Framji Naoroji Mody, and his brother, Mr. Edalji Naoroji Mody, for assulting him and defaming his character. Mr. Da Souza, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, for the defendants.

The comp'ainant stated that he had taken the house of the first-accused, in Bazaar Gate Street, on a lease for one year, from the 20th February last. On the 8th May last both the accused came to his house, and asked him to vacate it at once. They said there were different rumours about him, and that he was practising sorcery and witchcraft in their house, and that he had caused the death of a child by such means, and that he used the house for immoral purposes. He asked them not to speak such words in the presence of the other occupants of the house, and asked them to furnish him the name of the man who gave them the information. They quietly left the house that day, but on the 2nd June last, when he returned home, at about 8-30 p.m., the first accused abused him.

Cross-examined by Mr. G hamat, he said, that under medical advice he used to take some liquor every night, but he never drank during the day time. He had never behaved disorderly under the influence of liquor. He had been a tenant in several houses, but had not any dispute with the landlord before this.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

SMALL CAUSES COURT—SATURDAY.

(Before Khan Bahadur CURSETJEE MANECKJI CURSETJEE, 3rd Judge.)

A SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

VURSING CHAMPSEY AND OTHERS *VS.* SHAIK MAHOMED BUXEY AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs sued the defendants for the recovery of Rs. 248, being the amount and interest of a promissory note, alleged to have been passed by the defendants in favour of the plaintiffs on the 15th of December, 1891. Mr. Warden, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Sorabji Bezonji appeared for the first and the third defendants. The second defendan , who appeared in person, denied the execution of the note, stating that the name in the summons served on him was incorrect, and his real name was Shaik Mahomed Beg Hoosein Beg. His Honour, thereupon, amended the summons, and Mr. Warden called witnesses to prove the execution of the note. The first and the third defendants also denied having executed the note or received any loan from the plaintiffs. His Honour after hearing the defence dismissed the case, and certified Rs. 30 as professional cost of the defendants' pleader.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL OILSEEDS.

THE following final report on the oilseed crops in Bengal, 1891-92, has been issued:—

The most important oilseed crops in these provinces are linseed and rape and mustard seed. The minor oilseeds include castor, sesamum (til), niger oilseed (sarguza). Of "til" there are two varieties, one of which is sown in July and August and reaped in November and December, and the other sown during the cold weather and reaped in April and May.

2. During the past "rabi" season, the oilseed crops, in common with all other crops, suffered from the very dry weather, which lasted for four-and-a-half months continuously from the beginning of October till the second week of February. The rain, which came during the latter half of February, was too late to do much good. Owing to these unfavourable conditions, it was remarked in the first forecast that a 10-anna crop was all that could be expected in these Provinces. The crop actually harvested probably did not exceed 9 annas.

3. The total area of the oilseed crops is estimated to have been 4,693,659 acres. The normal area is approximately 5,475,918 acres. The area this year is therefore about 16 per cent. below the normal. It is to be remembered that these statements of area are at best rough approximations. If the figures of acreage may in any way be relied upon, the total outturn, reckoned at 6 maunds to the acre, may be roughly estimated at one million tons.

4. The total exports from Calcutta by sea as ascertained by compilation from the "Monthly Commercial Guide of Exports" amounted in 1891-92 to 7,165,133 cwts. From an examination of the following figures:—

Sea exports from Calcutta.

	Cwts.
1886-87	6,831,179
1887-88	6,564,827
1888-89	6,339,523
1889-90	6,605,538
1890-91	5,842,490

It will be seen that the exports were larger than those of the preceding five years. This increase may be attributed generally to the much higher prices that ruled in 1891-92 vide following figures:—

	1890-91. Rs. a.	1891-92. Rs. a.
Linseed	4 0	4 5
Mustard and rape	4 2	4 3
Til	4 0	4 3
Poppy	4 4	4 6
Castor	4 3	4 5
Other kinds	2 14	3 10

And to the fall in the rate of exchange. From the decrease in the area cultiv

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.

SILVER was 1-16d. per oz. lower in London yesterday, at 40 1-16d. per oz.; but, in New York, the metal advanced half a cent, say to 87½ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars. Rupee Securities in London were unchanged at £69½ for Fours, and £68¾ for 4½ per Cents. Consols were ¼ per cent. lower, at 96⅜; and Indian Sterling Loan declined ¼ per cent. to 107½. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Paper was reduced ⅛ to 1½ per cent. About £200,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £140,000 in Silver, all for this port. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 99 *ex-coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·19½.

There has been a recovery of 1-16d. in the price of Bar Silver in London to-day, at 40½d. per oz.; and in New York, an advance of half a cent. has taken place, at 88 cents, demand Exchange being still unaltered. Rupee Paper in London has advanced ¼ per cent. in each denomination. Consols are ⅛ per cent. lower, at 96⅛d. The Exchange Banks' buying rates on India remains at 1s. 3¼. French Rentes are further ¼ per cent. lower, at 98¾; Paris Exchange on London being unchanged.

The Wheat Market was dull at a decline of 1½d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White, and of 1d. in White Delhi, at 6s. 8½d. and 6s. 6d. per cental, Ex Quay, respectively. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,540,000 quarters, or 20,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate. Linseed was dull; but Bombay Seed to arrive was 3d. higher, at 40s. 3d. per quarter Ex Quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales summing up only 6,000 bales, without any East Indians. Spot prices were quite unaltered; but in American Arrivals there was an advance of 1-32d. in the nearer positions, and of 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 63-64d. for June and June-July deliveries, and 4½d. for October-November. The day's Imports were 16,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed dull and irregular; Surats dull; and Arrivals flat; the total Sales being 5,000 bales, again without any East Indian. Spot prices are still without any change; but American Arrivals have lost yesterday's advance. The day's Imports are 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market keeps quiet.

The weekly statistics relating to Cotton in Liverpool show the total Sales to have been 2,000 bales less than in the previous week, at 40,000 bales (inclusive of 1,000 Surats) while the amount forwarded to consumers was 5,000 bales less, at 48,000 bales. The Imports were 4,000 bales more, at 42,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 15,000 bales; but, as it stood yesterday, it was 446,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 687,000 bales more than in 1890. The Stock of Surats had increased by 4,000 bales to 44,000. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 150,000 bales, while of Surats there were 36,000 bales less in sight; and the figures which we give below show an increase of 1,125,000 bales in the total Supply compared with last year, and of 1,870,000 bales as against the year before; and in the Supply of East Indian a falling off of 5,000 bales, and 115,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. Ready American Cotton was ⅛d. lower in Liverpool yesterday than on the previous Friday, and Arrivals had declined during the week 7-64 to ⅛d. per lb.; the spot price showing a decline of 7-16d., compared with that ruling last year at the same time, and of 2 5-16d. as against the rate in 1890.

There was no change to speak of in the New York Market yesterday, the price of spot Cotton having remained at 7 7-16 cents; while September Futures were a point lower, at 7·39 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales, the total figures for the week being about the same as last year's, but nearly five times as heavy as in 1890; the increase now shown this season being 135,000 bales, and 1,232,000 bales, as against last year and the year before, respectively. The quantity in sight was 8,900,000 bales, compared with 8,880,000 bales visible at the close of last week.

To-day, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands has remained at 7 7-16 cents; but September Futures are 5 points lower, at 7·34 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 2,000 bales, going against 1,700 bales last year, and 700 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons.

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	19,000	18,000	4,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	19,000	15,000	11,000
" " Continent	11,000	6,000	1,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	6,971,000	6,836,000	5,733,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,177,000	3,222,000	2,741,000
" " to Continent do.	2,452,000	2,406,000	2,019,000
" Stock in the Ports	580,000	309,000	132,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 24th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	3,540,000	2,415,100	1,670,360
" " Surats	469,000	474,270	583,639
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,609,000	1,163,350	921,610
" London	10,000	16,000	12,000
American afloat	50,000	35,000	12,000
East Indian "	30,000	25,000	52,000
Total	1,699,000	1,239,350	997,610
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 1-16d.	4¼d.	6¼d.
" Good Dhollera	3 7-16d.	3¾d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	2d.	1d.	1 11-16d.

Business in Cotton in our local market has been upon a small scale to-day, and the tone of the market has been quiet, but prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought 1,000 bales, consisting of 300 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 172, and Bhownugger, at Rs. 182; 200 Akola, at Rs. 173; and 100 each of Broach, at Rs. 180; and Tinnevelly, at Rs. 186; while the Mills have only taken 400 Barsee, at Rs. 182; and 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 182 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to only a small extent for export, in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have been in moderate request by shippers, and business has been done at a decline of half-an-anna per cwt. In Linseed, and an advance to the same extent in Rapeseed, our present quotations being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-3-6	to Rs. 7-6-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	7-4-0	to Rs. 7-5-0	"
" " Cawnpore	6-14-0	to Rs. 7-0-0	"
" Red	" 6-4-6	to Rs. 6-6-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows—

Cotton	2,317 bales.
Wheat	25,200 cwts.
Linseed	13,176 "
Rapeseed	4,227 "
Poppyseed	1,666 "
Groundnuts	774 "
Castorseed	5,414 "

FREIGHTS are weak. Business has been done for Marseilles and Liverpool, for early July shipment, at 14s. per ton for Wheat, and 13s. for Seeds.

EXCHANGE opened unsettled at various rates for three months' sight Credits, from 1s. 3 15-32d. to 1s. 3 9-16d., and a moderate amount was placed at 1s. 3 15-32d. for ready Bills, and at 1s. 3 15-32d. for February delivery. For Bank remittance, though 1s. 3 13-32d. for Telegraphic was available for June-July transfer, no buyers were forthcoming, and, later on, Gold sellers came into the market, and offered their Gold at the equivalent of 1s. 3 15-32d. Demand, at which a little was placed, and in the uncertainty of what more there might be on the market, we closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 15-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3¼ to 9-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·63¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm at 107⅞ for Thursday's settlement, and at 107 9-16 for the July account, and rose rapidly to 107 15-16 in the two positions, respectively, closing firm at these rates, with 108 quoted for Money. There have been buyers of 4½ per Cents, at 107.

SHARES have been quiet; but with the exception of an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share in Cotton Mill Scrip in a few cases, at our revised quotations, prices are unchanged.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

MARTINDALE—CHARLESWORTH—June 1, at St George's Church, Bickley, Kent, C S De Butts Martindale, Capt, B n St Co, and Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, son of Col B H Martindale, CB, late R E, of Overhill, Bickley, Kent, to Constance Mary, daughter of F Charlesworth, of Bickley, Kent.

MEEK—HILL—June 2, at St Mathew's, Bayswater, W A Meek, Barrister-at-law, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, son of late Sir J Meek, Kt, of York, to Josephine Harriett (Zoe), daughter of late J Hill, of Barrah, Chumparun, India.

WILSON—MACKAY—June 2, at Elgin, N B, J O Wilson, M D, Huntly, Aberdeenshire, to Jessie Claudine, daughter of H M S Mackay, Banker, Elgin, and grand-daughter of the late Lewis Auldjo Cooke, of Tirhoot, Bengal.

DEATHS.

CARSHORE—June 4, at Avonmore-road, Kensington, Emma, widow of late Rev J J Carshore, D D, Bengal Military Service.

HOWORTH—June 6, at Weston-super-mare, Louisa Catherine, widow late H Howorth, Capt, H E I C S, aged 74.

PATERSON—June 8, at 21, Lansdowne-road, W, William Paterson, late B C S, aged 73.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CALLANAN—June 23, at Madras, the wife of M Callanan, Forest Department, of a son.

CHEVERTON—June 21, at Madras, the wife of Offg Condr A Cheverton, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

CHEW—June 20, at Calcutta, the wife of G F Chew, of a daughter.

DAVENPORT.—June 19, at Hastings, Sussex, the wife of John Davenport, of a son.

DEATH.

BAKER—June 11, at Mandalay, Captain G C B Baker, late King's Royal Rifles, aged 35 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1892.

THE divisional reports on Municipal taxation and expenditure in the Bombay Presidency during 1890-91 discourage any attempt to arrive at confident generalizations regarding the working of Municipal institutions. Those who believe, and those who disbelieve, in the capacity of the people of India for conducting their own local affairs will alike find evidence in support of their respective views. Those only will be confronted with a difficulty who seek to find in the recently-issued green book a conclusive answer to the general question. The Government of Lord Harris has been as ready as its predecessors to extend the questioned blessings of Municipal Government to the people of this Presidency. In the Northern Division eight new municipalities were called into existence last year; in the Central Division three were added and sixteen new ones sanctioned; in the Southern Division the number was increased by thirteen. The three divisions are not reported on with equal fulness, a fact which may interfere with the formation of a right judgment as to the quality of the municipal work in different parts of the Presidency. Mr. Spence's account of the work done in the Northern Division is the best; but it is fair to the other Commissioners to say that they were in charge of their respective divisions for only a part of the year. It is clear from Mr. Spence's report that excellent work is done in some of the Municipalities under his supervision. Surat, for example, has done excellently in many ways. The Municipal Councillors show energy, public spirit, and business-like capacity, and unreasonable obstructiveness is quite unknown. The Municipality is moreover inaugurating important financial changes, which claim to be considered as reforms, though they have provoked some amount of opposition out of doors. Ahmedabad, too, has a high place in the list, though it would be unfair to a distinguished citizen of that place not to quote the Collector's opinion that a very great portion of the successful administration of Ahmedabad is due to the personal influence and untiring zeal of Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal. In the Kaira district Mr. Cooke finds four municipalities which he can classify as good, while the remaining seven are backward. In some cases the difficulty seems to be caused by the absence of residents of energy and influence; in others influential residents stand aloof and refuse to have anything to do with municipal affairs. In the Broach district, while the head-quarters Municipality is doing well, others have done either indifferently or badly—the Jambusar Municipality so badly that it has had to be superseded. In Thana the head-quarters town stands at the bottom of the list, while Bandora is put in the first place, with the commendation that its municipality is very flourishing and works efficiently. These examples will serve to show how various is the quality of the municipal work done in the Division. Problems of municipal finance loom largely in the reports. The secular conflict between indirect and direct taxation has been carried on in various parts of the Presidency. The Municipalities of Prantij and Dhanduka in the Northern Division have been suspended for neglecting to abolish the octroi duty which Government have contended has acted in restraint of trade. Elsewhere in the Northern Division these duties have been abolished or reduced, and a house-tax substituted for them. It is evident from a series of tables, showing large excesses in the octroi duty over the conventional standards of consumption, that a large amount of duty must be paid upon goods that are not consumed within the town where the duty is levied, and that the octroi does operate very largely as a transit duty. The refund system, no matter how it may be devised, is an inadequate safeguard against this. Refunds are no doubt claimed upon large consignments of goods and produce; but often people do not take the trouble to apply for them. Mr. Spence looks upon the entire abolition of octroi as a question of time; meantime, for expediency's sake, it must be continued in the places in which it is not possible to introduce a house-tax. Mr. Nugent, however, who speaks with authority and good sense on such matters, plainly says that while abuse of octroi prevails to a considerable extent in some of the Municipalities of the Southern Division, it is impossible to abolish it altogether and replace it by a direct tax such as a house-tax. "Any attempt in that direction," he says, "would involve the closing of many Municipalities, and the crippling of the resources of those that survived so drastic a measure." The house-tax, despite all that is to be said for it on theoretical grounds, is revealing defects which the Commissioner of the Northern Division is at no pains to conceal. Mr. Spence admits that even when it has been introduced the assessment is most unfair. At Nariad the Municipality has borrowed from Bombay the services of an expert valuer, but the other Municipalities have declined to call in expert aid. If the Municipalities had adopted direct taxation with an intelligent and sincere belief in its merits, this difficulty, which may become serious, would not have arisen. The moral of it, we should say, is that Government would do well not to be too eager to bring about this particular reform. As to the general character of Municipal work, while bearing in mind the reasons which necessarily discourage generalization on the subject, there seems no lack of evidence that the Municipalities are in very many instances arenas in which cliques and factions exercise a dominion that is scarcely legitimate. Mr. Nugent finds in the Southern Division that the larger Municipalities suffer in their administration from the existence of rival and quarrelsome factions. At Ahmednagar party feeling, it is said, interferes a good deal with real honest work for the improvement of the town; while Mr. Spence, speaking generally for the Northern Division, says that seats on the Municipal Board are desired for the position and title they bring, and for the sake of power to be used in personal factions and disputes, as also the opportunity to help a friend, and more particularly to oppose and thwart an enemy. This is testimony which it would not be prudent to ignore at this time, when it is not unlikely that the Municipalities may be called upon to take their place in some scheme of indirect representation upon the Legislative Councils. At the same time it would be unfair and impolitic to pass over the many instances that are to be found of Municipalities, under the wholesome initiative and pressure of Government officers, doing according to their lights honest and disinterested public service.

THE installation of the new Nawab of Junagadh, His Highness the Nawab Saheb Rasulkhanji, in succession to his late brother, Sir Bahadur Khanji, by Sir Charles Ollivant, the Political Agent in Kattyawar, was described in our issue of Saturday. The late Nawab, whose recent demise left the musnud vacant, succeeded his father only ten years ago, and was but thirty-six when he died. The reigning house possesses a sanad authorising adoption, but the late Nawab left no direct heir, and his younger brother has been summoned from his retirement to undertake the responsibilities of Government. The interesting little State was founded in 1735 by his Afghan forefather, Sher Khan Babi, a soldier of fortune, of good family, and till then an officer in the service of the Moghul Viceroy of Guzerat. The Political Agent in an address, marked by eloquence and elevation of tone, congratulated his Highness on his accession to the musnud, and gave a rapid and interesting apercu of the history of the remarkable family which for a hundred and fifty years has held sway in the principality. The grandson, third in descent from Sher Khan, was Nawab of Junagadh when the arrival of Colonel Walker marked the beginning of an era of peace and security in Kattyawar, and rescued the province from the rapacity and bloodshed which had prevailed for centuries. Sir Charles drew a happy augury for the new reign in the fact that it begins in the centenary of a victory gained in 1792 by one of the Nawab's predecessors over an invader whom he defeated and slew within eight miles of the capital. Another good omen was that the installation of his Highness took place on the anniversary of the day on which Her Majesty the Queen-Empress ascended the throne—"an association of events which inspire hopes for the ruler for a long and prosperous reign; for the subjects, peace and unprecedented development, and the abolition of all disabilities attending class or religion and the fulfilment of liberty; on the part of the ruled enthusiastic loyalty and respect; in public life, devotion to duty; in private life, the highest ideal of domestic purity and love." His Highness, it is satisfactory to learn, has already sent his son, the Sahebzada Sher Juma Khan, to the Rajkumar College, to complete his education and fit himself for the high station he will one day be called to occupy. His Highness is fortunate in having in his court a friend and counsellor in his uncle, the Wazier Baha-uddeen, who gained experience in affairs under the late Nawab. The Dewan Haridas Veharidas—a near relation of the late Hon'ble Bechardas Haridas, of Nariad, formerly member of Council—has the reputation of a careful administrator, who devotes attention to the development of agriculture, encouraging the breeding of horses and the improvement of farming. The ruling family is by its origin Mussulman, but the population of the State is for the most part Hindu, the numbers being a little over three hundred thousand Hindus, and less than a hundred thousand Mussulmans. The revenue of twenty lakhs provides for all the needs of the State, including a standing army of 2,800 men, and a small tribute for the British Government and the Gaekwar, amounting in all to some sixty-three thousand rupees; on the other hand the Nawab receives tribute from a number of Chieftains in Kattyawar, the contributions being collected and handed over by the officers of the Political Agency. Junagadh was originally a Rajput State, but under the Emperor Akbar it was placed under the Viceroyalty of Guzerat. The country possesses a coast line with small harbours, of which the principal is Veraval, from which considerable quantities of cotton are shipped to Bombay. It is to be hoped that under the rule of the Nawab Rasulkhanji, the State will advance in prosperity, and its external trade largely increase.

THE *Pioneer* seems to have taken into its service a "news writer" at Poona, who once a year sends to Allahabad paragraphs about matters that everyone in this part of the world has long since dismissed as no more the appropriate subjects of contemporary interest than the death of Queen Anne or the eccentricities of Queen Caroline. The "Poona Clubs" are saddled with the responsibility for keeping these forgotten things under the light of day—a charge of dulness against those excellent institutions which the members thereof should be quite able to rebut. Things, we are sure, are not so stale and flat in the verandahs of the West of India Club that "heart searching and discussion" are going on amongst the officials who congregate there over "the recent retirement of Sir Raymond West six months before his term of Council expired." Sir Raymond West left these shores two months and four days ago, and with all respect to the official memory of that excellent man we are sure that no heart has since been searched on account of anything that he has done or left undone, and that no one has endeavoured to enliven the dullest hours even of the *burra chup* by discussing the why and the wherefore of his resignation six months before his term in Council expired. The insinuation that he wanted to get the Legal Advisership at the India Office which an unkind fate assigned to Mr. Justice Wilson—who did not take the same view of the Crawford case as Sir Raymond West did—must be left for confirmation or repudiation by those who lay claim to confidential knowledge of these matters. We doubt if even the "Poona Clubs" know enough about it to lay down a sure and certain basis for a paragraph. As to Sir Raymond West's desire to get his resignation cancelled when he found that Mr. Justice Birdwood was the one of the two High Court Judges, opposed to him "in his defence of the corrupt mamlatdars," whom Lord Cross had selected for the Judicial membership of Council, it is hard to believe that Sir Raymond can have looked upon that as a surprise. That he would have been glad if Mr. Naylor could have had a six months' term in Council is likely enough, but as he had already handed in his resignation and his successor had been appointed before he manifested any desire to that effect Sir Raymond's benevolent intentions towards an excellent judicial officer had to be translated into a quite brotherly desire that Mr. Naylor might have a pleasant passage home, and health and happiness in his retirement. As to the Cambay case, the Crawford case, the mamlatdars, and the correspondence between Government and the High Court about the Bombay Bar, we cannot think that the "Poona Clubs," not having yet introduced an antiquarian department into their organization, have been as greatly pre-occupied with these matters as the contributor of this hardy annual to the *Pioneer* would have us believe. The Crawford case and the rest have their place in our annals, but we have long ceased to talk about such completed history as all that, and when Allahabad tells us that the Poona Clubs are still exercised about these things we can only wonder what cunning ventriloquist has been at work.

THE outrage on Mr. Gladstone, which will doubtless be condemned by his political opponents with as much indignation as by his friends, has for its immediate effect the postponement and probably the abandonment of the Mid-Lothian Campaign on which he was about to enter, and on which the Liberal papers largely centred. An injury to the eye, such as that which has obliged Mr. Gladstone to return to Hawarden, involves dangers of complications which to an octagenarian must be peculiarly full of peril. The exceptional vitality of constitution and abounding nerve power which enabled the victim to bear up against the severe pain, and address a public meeting for an hour, diminish the effect of shock which is always to be apprehended in such an injury to a man over eighty. But it is unlikely that recovery can be sufficiently rapid to enable the Liberal leader to proceed to Mid-Lothian and address the electors, and through them the whole kingdom before the elections take place. This will be a calamity for the one Party and a proportionate stroke of luck for the other. There is of course another possibility which can not be altogether left out of sight. The violence to which the aged statesman has been subjected at the hands of a woman, under the influence apparently of political hysteria, may arouse a feeling of passionate sympathy for him throughout the country, the results of which would be incalculable

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

MR. BALFOUR AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Mr. Balfour in his address to the electors of East Manchester repeats the dangers to the Loyalists which would follow the establishment of a separate Parliament in Ireland. The Conservative programme, he said, would comprise the amendment of the Employer's Liability Act, the completion of Local Government in England, and its extension in Ireland, and will deal with the Labour question and make Provision for the Aged. It would also comprise reform in Registration and provide for the Defence of the Empire.

ASSAULT ON MR. GLADSTONE.

HE RETURNS TO HAWARDEN.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

As Mr. Gladstone was driving to an electoral meeting at Chester yesterday, a woman amongst the crowd assembled in the street threw a missile at the right hon. gentleman, which struck him in the eye.

Notwithstanding that he was in great pain from the blow, he spoke for an hour afterwards. His doctor urges him to keep quiet, fearing some permanent injury to the eye, and Mr. Gladstone has, therefore, returned to Hawarden.

THE SCOTTISH HOME RULE PARTY DISSATISFIED.

Letters from the Scottish Home Rule Society have been received by Mr. Gladstone, expressing their regrets at being unable to support him at the elections, since Home Rule for Scotland is not included in his programme.

THE IRISH EDUCATION BILL PASSES THE LORDS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The House of Lords last night passed the Irish Education Bill.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK.

H. R. H. the Duke of York has assumed command of the cruiser Melampus.

THE BRITISH MISSION TO FEZ.

The Mission of Colonel Sir Euan Smith to Fez on behalf of the British Government, the object of which has not yet been revealed, has failed, owing to the pressure brought to bear on the Sultan by the French.

THE SULTAN YIELDS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The latest advices respecting the British Mission to Fez state their departure has been adjourned, the Sultan having yielded to the demands made by Sir Euan Smith.

FEARS RESPECTING CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Grave fears are entertained that the cholera from the East will rapidly reach the famine-stricken Provinces in Russia, notwithstanding the precautions that are being taken by the Russian Government.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

NEW YORK, JUNE 25.

The similarity in the silver planks of both the Democratic and the Republican platforms is regarded as a piece of judicious trimming of both parties, and indicating that neither of them hereafter will urge Free Silver Coinage. It is expected, therefore, that the Electoral Campaign will be fought mainly on the Protective Tariff issue.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The homeward Bombay mails of the 10th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE ON THE GILGIT ROAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 26.

It is reported from Kashmir that a company of Bengal Sappers and Miners will probably be sent there to construct the Gurais Bridge on the Gilgit Road.

DR. ROBERTSON.

Dr. Robertson, officiating British Agent at Gilgit, will probably proceed home on leave on Colonel Durand's returning to his post a few weeks hence.

RECOGNITION OF INDIAN SOLDIERS' SERVICES.

The excellent services, rendered by native Indian soldiers serving in Central Africa, have been suitably recognised by the Imperial Government.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DECISION IN MR. WHEELER'S CASE.

The Government of India have given their decision in the case of Mr. Percy Wheeler. There were five charges framed before the Commission, appointed by the N.-W. P. Government to consider Mr. Wheeler's case. Four of these dealt with the question of missing judgment in trial of Debi Pershad. The Commission having to decide whether Mr. Wheeler had, as he said, written the judgment, and lost it, or had, as the High Court Bench asserted, neglected to write the judgment, and lied in the matter when he was brought to book by Mr. Douglas Straight. The fifth charge concerned a decree, which had been served on Mr. Wheeler in his own Court, and he was alleged to have settled privately instead of following the regular procedure laid down by the law. This last charge Mr. Wheeler practically admitted with extenuating circumstances, but to the four charges which contained a really serious indictment against his integrity as Judge and his honour as gentleman he pleaded not guilty. Nevertheless the Commission found him guilty on all counts. The Government of India told that it is not proved that Mr. Wheeler did not write and deliver a judgment in Debi Pershad's case, and they accordingly acquit him on the four charges. On the first charge, dealing with the decree, Mr. Wheeler's conduct is held to be censurable, but not in a degree justifying his dismissal from the service on this charge alone. Yet the Government, having regard to Mr. Wheeler's character as an officer as displayed in this case and in his previous history, have come to the conclusion that he must be compulsorily [illegible]

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. Horace Bell has accepted the appointment of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, which is soon to be vacated by Mr. O'Callaghan's promotion to the Secretaryship of the Public Works Department.

15-LB. SHRAPNEL SHELL FOR BATTERIES.

Ordnance authorities at home are contemplating the introduction of 15-lb. Shrapnel Shell for Batteries Field Artillery. Experiments are to be carried out with a view to seeing what results can be obtained with this shell, which is 3lb. heavier than that now used with the new breech-loading 12-pounder gun; the latter shortened and made lighter in other ways is to be the arms of the horse artillery.

AFGHAN NEWS.

Trustworthy reports from Kabul state that certain Afghan officers who had refused to fight against the Hazaras of Oruzghan were brought before the Amir. They were in chains like common felons, and his Highness ordered their instant execution, which was carried out in a very barbarous fashion.

Abdur Rahman seems at one time when the Kalao Nao rising was reported and his troops had made no impression upon the Hazaras in Oruzghan to have contemplated levy *en masse* to supplement his regular army. He will not need this now, as events have assumed a less serious complexion in the direction of Bajour. It appears that the Mahmuds being in possession of Shurtan and Moraora on the left bank of Kunar River, looted Afghan caravans carrying supplies to Asmar. This led to a collision with the Amir's troops and to active interference on the part of Umra Khan. There is no late news from that part of the Afghan border.

THE CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

The following is the substance of a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, on the part of the Currency Association. The letter states that for the information of the Governor-General in Council a copy of a memorial, now in course of circulation for signatures, is enclosed and that, though the Association was only founded last month, its branches have spread all over the country, and its views are supported by all classes, Native and European. The process of obtaining signatures must necessarily occupy some time; meanwhile the International Conference is about to meet and Parliament about to dissolve. Hence, the Association ventures to express hope that the Government of India will transmit the memorial to her Majesty's Government, and that his Excellency will give a warm support to the proposals put forth in the memorial. The Association considers that on the question of a remedy for the existing evil three courses present themselves:—(1) An international concert for the free use of silver as full legal tender money by all nations represented in the Conference about to be held; (2) failing such international concert an arrangement between the United States of America and India for free coinage of silver in both countries; (3) and the adoption of a gold standard for India. As regards the first course the Association considers an international concert will be impossible unless England adheres to it. If the Conference fail owing to England's abstention the question occurs whether an agreement between India and the United States could be effected; but this Association considers it highly improbable, and believes that the failure of the Conference would be promptly followed by a repeal of the law by which existing silver purchases in America are now made. There remains only the third course, the adoption of a gold standard, and the memorial of the Association contains the prayer of its subscribers that the Government of India may be vested with full authority for adoption of that course failing only the other feasible remedy, as an international concert would be attainable if England did not consider it opposed to her own interests. The Association considers it would be only fair and just that India in seeking a remedy should be allowed to do so with regard exclusively to the interest of India. This view is emphatically stated by the Royal Commission on gold and silver who wrote, "we think that the proposal to establish a gold standard in India or any other proposal for removing the difficulties of that Government the interests of India should alone be considered. While we cannot recommend that the mother-country should run any serious risk in order to assist the dependency, we think the Government of the latter should be allowed a free hand to deal with the problem as it considers best in its own interest."

The Association says the justice and fairness of their view are manifest, and trusts it will be strongly impressed upon her Majesty's Government by the Government of India.

MR. HAMMICK BITTEN BY A MONKEY.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 26.

The report that Mr. Hammick, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, has recently met with an accident while riding is not true. The fact is that he was bitten severely by a large monkey on the left leg above the heel. The bite was a nasty one, and the muscles have been completely cut through.

THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The Second Industrial Conference will commence its sittings in Poona from the 5th September when some important questions are expected to come up for discussion.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Melpomene, from Shanghai, left this afternoon for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	96⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	67¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¼
4½ per cent. "	68⅝
Bar Silver	40 1-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	40,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	42,000	"
" " " Surats	7,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,609,000	"
" " " Surats	44,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	10,000	"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 10.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

THE House of Commons, or rather a very limited portion of that body, has returned from its holidays, and as far as Mr. Alpheus C. Morton will allow, it is voting supplies at a speed which must be seriously disturbing to the spirit of Joseph Hume. The Massacre of the Innocents has already commenced, and the Irish Local Government Bill, which came into the world under such extraordinary circumstances, has been thrown to the wolves—if I may so describe the harmless looking gentlemen who sit on the Opposition benches. We shall hear on Monday the fate of that strange measure, the East India Officers Bill, but it seems unlikely that Mr. Samuel Smith will have to return from Scotland to move an amendment, or Mr. J. M. Maclean be brought up from his more congenial and profitable task of wooing the independent elections of Oldham. The Government would like to have burked the Indian Budget, but to do so would, it seems, be illegal, and they are indulging the hope that Mr. Curzon will be able to go through the necessary formality of quoting a lot of figures which nobody pays any attention to, without discussion. But they seem to have reckoned without Sir Roper Lethbridge, who as at present advised seems determined to make a speech on the Uncovenanted question, unless in the meantime the India Office concedes what the Services are asking for.

The real fighting in connection with the General Election has scarcely begun, but we have had a preliminary sparring match between Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Rosebery, in which some strong blows were given by both combatants. The personalities indulged in by the noble Earl seem to have shocked some of his quiet friends, but it is clear that he has not been chairman of that not-over fastidious assembly the London County Council for nothing. Speaking at Birmingham, which he had the effrontery to visit, Lord Rosebery said a week or two ago that Mr. Chamberlain and his friends were tied to the coat-tails of a Tory Government. "Do you not think," retorts Mr. Chamberlain, "there is some audacity in a man coming down to tell us that we are tied to the coat-tails of a Tory Government? He himself was once a leader in Israel, a leader of the Liberal party; and he is now tied not to the coat-tails but to the nether-garments of Mr. O'Brien." His lordship thinks this is obviously bad taste and very vulgar, but he himself does not disdain to indulge in personalities at the expense of Mr. Chamberlain. For instance, in his rejoinder at Sutton last night, he styled his opponent a "brilliant political butterfly," and made fun of his passion for costly button-holes. Said Lord Rosebery: "I have watched him flitting from flower to flower, and no doubt culling sweets from all. He began with an orchid. He then lighted upon a plant, which I may venture to call the Gladstonia felix. He then passed on to the Hartingtonia frigida. He then—for the last few years—has devoted his attentions to the Collingsia bucolica, and, finally and completely, to the Salisburia astuta. Now, gentlemen, I think in the bosom of the Salisburia astuta we may leave him." This is only a foretaste of what we may expect when the "champion slogger," as Sir William Harcourt is pleasantly called, goes on the war path.

So far as I can judge the new Parliament will not contain so many Anglo-Indians as the present. I hear of no candidates who can quite fill the places of Sir George Campbell and Sir Lewis Pelly, while other familiar faces will be missed at Westminster after the Dissolution. Sir Guyer Hunter is retiring on account of his health. Sir Roper Lethbridge, I believe, is unlikely to seek re-election—certainly not for North Kensington, and as I mentioned last week Sir William Plowden's chances of being returned for Wolverhampton are not considered by his own friends absolutely good. On the other hand, Sir William Wedderburn, who is standing for North Ayrshire, against a Liberal Unionist, the Hon. Hugh Elliot, tells me that he quite expects to win, and he hopes that his majority will be a large one. Of course that great statesman, Mr. Seymour Keay, will come back, and another Congresswalla, Mr. William Digby, seems to think that he will have no difficulty in re-capturing South Islington, but he has a tough opponent in that amiable and ubiquitous gentleman, Sir Albert Rollit. Mr. Sharpe, who has taken Sir Roper Lethbridge's place as Unionist candidate for North Kensington, is, although not an Anglo-Indian, next door to one. He is, I understand, connected with Ceylon. Sir Andrew Scoble thinks he has a good chance of being returned for Central Hackney.

Several papers announce that Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji's rival Mr. F.A. Ford, has retired from his candidature in Central Finsbury, but if we are to believe the *Daily Chronicle*, which ought to be well informed, the announcement is premature. Mr. Dadabhoy is not without hope that if Mr. Ford has not actually withdrawn he is about to do so, and the anticipation seems to be based upon something stated by that gentleman's wife, Mrs. Fenwick Miller, as the lady calls herself. At a Women's Suffrage Movement the other day she remarked to Mr. Dadabhoy that she believed he would be left to fight the Liberal battle single-handed, and she wished him every success. I am told that she has made an even more definite statement of her husband's intentions. On the other hand, the *Chronicle* in its issue of this morning writes as if Mr. Ford were not only still in the field but reluctant to sacrifice himself. We are told by the *Chronicle*, whose authority is the Central Finsbury Liberal and Radical Association, that Mr. Ford "is now the accepted Radical candidate," and that he has received promises of support from 1,300 electors in addition to the unanimous support of the Association, "now consisting of 1,200 members." It is added:—"Mr. Naoroji still lingers as the third candidate, but the Association are still sanguine that in the interest of future Indian candidates he will conform to the wishes of the leaders of the Liberal party, and either submit his claims to arbitration or retire." Mr. Ford, it seems, has nominated John Burns as his arbitrator in the event of Mr. Naoroji agreeing to the former alternative. As John Burns, like other Socialists, is favourable to Mr. Naoroji, his selection would possibly not be objected to by the Parsee candidate if he considered arbitration still an open question. But he can hardly stultify himself by going back on his previous decision, whatever be the consequences. The leader of the Ford faction is said to have observed at a public meeting a few evenings ago that his heart rejoiced when he heard that a strong candidate was to enter the lists against Mr. Dadabhoy. People are asking who the "dark horse" is? I hear that Mr. Schnadhorst not only returns unopened letters addressed to him by Mr. Dadabhoy's friends, but actually refuses to shake hands with them when he meets them in political circles. In the interests of the Liberal party it is to be hoped that there is not much of this sort of thing, or the tremendous expectations of some of the more enthusiastic of the Gladstonians may not be realized.

One of these optimistic politicians, Mr. William Digby, who is energetically pursuing his candidature for South Islington, puts the Liberal majority at 100. Mr. Digby certainly has the courage of his opinions. He has just issued another address to the electors, in which he declares himself to be in favour of "a foreign policy just, consistent, and firm (which Mr. Gladstone has shown to be practicable)." Shown to be practicable indeed! I am not sure that Mr. Digby would not have shown greater prudence if he had imitated his more cautious leaders, and abstained from drawing attention to Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy. That policy may be "just," but if it is the same as it was when the Liberals were last in power only a man blinded by the most servile partizanship can speak of it as "consistent" and "firm." *A propos* of Mr. Gladstone's conduct of our foreign relations it is rumoured in diplomatic circles that the Right Hon. Gentleman some time ago, when the Egyptian question was very acute, told a friend, now dead, that he never intended to withdraw our troops from the Nile Valley. The story may be unfounded or exaggerated, but we hear very little about evacuation now, and shall probably hear less if the General Election restores Mr. Gladstone to power. Mr. Digby is extensively circulating a letter written by that rather fussy old gentleman, Mr. Frederic Pincott, who, as a Tory, wishes the Liberal candidate every success, although he advocates the disestablishment of the Church of England, the abolition of the hereditary principle in the House of Lords, payment of all members of Parliament, including such valuable legislators as Mr. Alpheus C. Morton, and Dr. Charles Kearns Tanner, local option, and a few more unconsidered trifles. Mr. Pincott, whose knowledge of logic is on a par with his uninformed views about India, writes:—"Increased prosperity in India means increased prosperity for all classes of British workmen; and therefore the British workman should give his full support to all candidates who wish to reform the Indian administration."—Q. E. D. Advanced as Mr. William Digby's programme is it is not quite so advanced as that of another London Radical candidate, who, address ing a meeting the night before last, said:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I swallow the Newcastle programme whole, and open my mouth for more." Political warfare is not what it used to be. In the good old days an egg—and not a newly-laid one—would have been aimed at the open mouth of this greedy reformer.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE ORIENTAL BANK.

The announcement was made yesterday morning that the New Oriental Bank (Limited) had suspended payment. It cannot be said that the unwelcome news caused any great astonishment, for it had been known for some time previously that the affairs of the institution were critical, though it was hoped that some arrangements might be come to to avert the catastrophe that has now come about. When the crisis came—and the last straw appears to have been the withdrawal of Government's balance in the Straits Settlements—an appeal for assistance to tide over the difficulty was made to the Bank of England. This application was backed up by the other Eastern banks, who, however, could hardly have expected to meet with success, and there was nothing for their embarrassed competitors to do but to close its doors. All the daily papers on Thursday published the general manager's letter, which has probably been cabled to India. Mr. Rohde mentions as the causes of the failure "the depreciation in silver, the consequent increasing distrust throughout Great Britain of investments in silver countries, and the withdrawal of capital from the East, coupled with the wholly unprecedented conditions of trade in China, Japan, the Straits, and Australia, and the recent disastrous hurricane in Mauritius." Everybody knows that since its reconstruction the Bank has advertised, right and left, for fixed deposits at high interest. The bulk of the depositors are to be found among our proverbially cautious friends north of the Tweed, in Edinburgh especially. When rumours reflecting on the stability of the concern began to circulate large withdrawals took place, no less than a million sterling having to be paried with in this way in about twelve months. Mr. Rohde says nothing about the money dropped by the bank owing to its unfortunate connection with the Gatling Gun Company, but as the *Times* does the present managers the justice to admit, the collapse is "more the result of the bad management in early years after the reconstruction of the bank than of mistakes which the existing executive have made." The loss suffered through the gun business was only £12,000, but it might have been heavier, as the credit of the concern was pledged to the extent of £100,000. We are not yet aware of the amount sunk in sugar estates in Mauritius, but it is calculated that at least £700,000 is locked up in building-land in Melbourne. The more recent mistake in paying £20,000 towards a Persian lottery loan speculation is also condemned as a departure from the principles by which joint-stock bank managers are understood to be guided. Before this correspondence is read in Bombay something definite may have transpired respecting the assets and liabilities, but the general impression in well-informed quarters is that the latter are not less than £7,000,000, and may be more. The fixed deposits are estimated at four millions, and the current deposits at one million. The paper value of the assets is about eight millions, but whether any margin will remain after realization remains to be seen. The fall of the 'New Oriental" has created nothing like a panic; the rest of the Exchange Banks seem to have made their preparations for the crash; and firms like those of H. S. King and Co. and Grindlays are offering assistance to officers connected with the Indian Services, who may be temporarily inconvenienced. The fact that the New Oriental was down in the Baring Guarantee Fund for £100,000 has not escaped attention, and is commented upon as an evidence of the "very artificial condition of some City financial institutions." There is, however, no wish to be hard upon the bank, and it is generally recognised that it has always been hampered by the burden it inherited from its predecessor With regard to the more or less vague talk of reconstruction the *Times* does not mince matters. Some people might think that it was blunt and dogmatic. "Whether the bank's business is good enough to justify a reconstruction on any basis at all," says the City Editor, "we can offer no opinion. What, however, is tolerably clear is that if the object is to continue a policy of trying to recover losses already sustained by relying on the ultimate adoption generally of bimetallism, the harbouring of which delusion is one of the chief causes of the bank's trouble, the less support it receives the better." To the City Editor of the *Times* the mention of bi-metallism is rapidly becoming as disastrous to his peace of mind as the sight of a red rag to an infuriated bull. Those persons who, being unable to immediately withdraw their deposits, insured them at Lloyd's, are reminded that if they enter into any negotiations with the bank respecting their claim, the contract with the insuring company becomes void. The *Daily News* cheerfully remarks:—"As to present appearances the matter need not be regarded as of prime gravity. Compared with the Baring crash its effect on finance and credit will evidently be quite small." The *Globe* says: "It is not as if a financial institution of high character had gone under; the New Oriental Bank never achieved much of a reputation." The *Financial News* remarks:—"Although the failure may cause temporary discomfort and possible loss to the depositors, there is little likelihood of any serious disturbance being caused in the money market; for the New Oriental Bank's credit had not been good enough for a long time to enable it to place much of its paper here."

The same paper is responsible for the following:—"The *Standard* last February, with its customary accuracy, confounded the name of the Imperial Ottoman Bank with that of the New Oriental Bank in connection with the Murrieta debentures, and erroneously gave the name of the latter concern in connection with the matter. The statement, on reaching Bombay, caused a three weeks run on the bank's branch there, resulting in a withdrawal of £360,000 of deposits, and showing that amount of loss of working capital to the bank. The news afterwards travelled by mail to Mauritius, and there, again, a run of some weeks' duration followed. Mr. Rhode promptly wrote a letter to the *Financial News*, pointing out the blunder of the *Standard*, but the mischief, of course, had been done." The *Financial Times* points out that the New Oriental was, no doubt, seriously affected by the disclosures a year ago, when the report showed that £80,000 had been lost through advances made by a manager "in a state of incipient insanity," £12,000 through the Gatling Gun Company, whose account most people thought had no business to be kept with an Eastern bank, and £70,000 in Singapore, through the failure of native bankers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I am able to announce that the Secretary of State for India has appointed Professor Hankin, of Cambridge, to the post of Chemist and Bacteriologist to the Government of the North-West Provinces, on a salary of £1,000 per annum. Professor Hankin occupies a high position among the new school of bacteriologists, and India is fortunate in securing his services. He will be a valuable colleague of Dr. A. Lingard, of Poona, who enjoys a European reputation. I am told that considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining men of the highest qualifications to accept service under the Government of India owing to the dissatisfaction at present prevailing throughout the Uncovenanted Civil Service with regard to their conditions of service as to pay and pension. The sooner, therefore, the authorities come to a reasonable understanding with their discontented servants the better it will be for the public service.

Great interest is felt in official and learned circles with regard to the successor to Dr. Rost, Librarian at the India Office. There are, I understand, a large number of candidates, but every one here would be glad if Mr. Charles Henry Tawney, C.I.E., Principal of the Presidency College, Calcutta, could be induced to offer his services, as it is thought he would be at once selected. Another name mentioned is that of Dr. A. F. R. Hœrule, Principal of the Calcutta Madressah. Dr. Buhler, formerly of the Bombay Educational Department, and now of Vienna, is also spoken of in connection with the appointment. As English scholars possess such few opportunities for engaging in original research it is hoped that Viscount Cross or whoever is Secretary of State when the final selection is made will choose one of his own countrymen rather than a foreign *savant*. Mr. Tawney would in the opinion of those intimately acquainted with him fill the post with great ability. He has been a member of the Bengal Educational Department since 1864.

The arrangements for the forthcoming International Congress of Orientalists are making satisfactory progress, and there is every promise of a most brilliant gathering. Mr. Gladstone is said to be highly delighted at having been appointed one of the Sectional Presidents, and it is a proof of his extraordinary versatility that he should have accepted such a responsible position on the eve of a General Election. Sir George Birdwood has received many congratulations on having secured the valuable co-operation of the Grand Old Scholar.

The Prince of Wales has been to see Dr. Hendley's Exhibition of Indian artware at the Imperial Institute, and was so pleased with what he saw that he intends to pay it another visit. Things are in a very forward state, but Dr. Hendley has still one hand-book to write.

Mr. J. A. Baines, the Census Commissioner, has arrived, and is hard at work at the India Office.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

THE following Resolution of Government in the Judicial Department was issued on the 24th inst. in the Police Administration of the City in the year 1891:—

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 2933-7, dated the 11th May, 1892—Submits the annual report on the Police Administration in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1891.

Further letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 2934-7, dated the 11th May, 1892—States that, in conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 4075, dated the 14th July, 1886, he forwarded the report to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and attaches copy of a letter from that officer, No. 484, dated the 7th May, 1892.

Resolution.—There were 17,893 cognizable and 8,410 (in the body of the report the number is given as 8,419) non-cognizable cases reported to the Bombay City Police in 1891 as against 18,518 cognizable and 7,595 non-cognizable cases reported in 1890, while the number of accused persons actually appearing in Court, whether in connection with cognizable or non-cognizable cases, was 29,945 against 28,353 in the previous year, the increase being confined to the persons appearing in non-cognizable cases. The decrease in the number of cognizable cases reported was due entirely to a remarkable decline from 7,399 to 6,456 in the number of offences against the Police Acts and from 3,148 to 2,551 in the number of cases of drunkenness. No fewer than 828 cases were reported under Act XI of 1890 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of which 697 ended in convictions. The number of minor offences against property rose from 2,616 in 890 to 3,207 in the year under review, while offences under the Abkari Act numbered only 25 against 81 in 1890. Crime in its more serious form remained practically the same, since 1890 the number of offences included in Class II (Serious offences against the person) was 287 and in 1891 it was 271. There were nine murder cases, two of which were by poisoning, while in the previous year there were six murders and three attempts at murder. In last year's report the increase in the number of cases under the Police Acts, the Mercantile Marine Act and the Abkari Act was attributed by the Commissioner of Police to greater vigilance on the part of the Police. During 1891 the number of cases under these Acts fell from 10,457 to 8,707, from 117 to 45 and from 81 to 25, or in a far more remarkable manner than that in which they rose in the preceding year. The Governor in Council learns with satisfaction that the work of the Temperance Societies in Bombay is beginning to have an appreciable effect in checking drunkenness, but it is not clear that this is the only explanation of the decrease in one of these classes of crime, while no explanation is offered as to the others.

2. There was a rise in the number of cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code of which the most remarkable was the increase of 31 house-breaking cases (not 38 as shown by the Commissioner in paragraph 6 of his report), 448 cases of theft and 116 cases of criminal breach of trust. The house-breaking cases are reported to have been on the increase chiefly in the outlying suburbs of the city, such as Mahim, &c., where the Commissoner, with the force at present at his disposal, is unable to quarter a sufficient body of constables for the proper protection of property. When the Police force of the city is re-organized, this class of crime will, no doubt, be kept down more effectually.

3. As regards the investigation of crime, the Government in Council notices a regrettable decline in the percentage of cases of all kinds ending in conviction to the total number investigated. In 1890 the figure stood at 95·81, while for 1891 the percentage was 87·51. The falling off was most marked in the case of "Serious offences against the person and property or against property only," "Minor offences against the person" and "Minor offences against property." Similarly, the percentage of persons convicted to those arrested for these offences showed a serious decline. These percentages in the case of offences against Acts other than the Penal Code were, it is satisfactory to note, fairly well maintained. The Commissioner of Police states that he has, in this year's report, prepared Statement A in accordance with the suggestions put forward in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 3375, dated 24th June, 1891, but one or two errors appear to have crept in. The number of "Other murder" cases reported during the year is shown as seven, of which five were decided column 8 of Statement A), all of which (column 9) ended in conviction. The percentage in column 11 is accordingly given as 140; and it is not understood how, if this is correct, column 15 (*b*) shows one case as ending in acquittal or discharge. The Commissioner of Police should give an explanation of this. Of the nine murders committed in 1891, six were prosecuted to conviction, while two apparently were awaiting decision at the close of the year. Only one acquittal appears to have resulted.

4. The number of offences against property shows, as has been pointed out above, a large increase, especially under the heads "House breaking," of which there were 212 cases against 176 in 1890, "Theft, ordinary," of which there were 2,705 as against 2,257 cases, and "Criminal breach of trust, of which there were 352 as compared with 238 cases in 1890. Thefts are reported to have been of a petty nature and the increase in the number of cases is ascribed by the Commissioner of Police to the increased vigilance of the Police; but the decrease which occurred in 1890 in the same class of offence was ascribed by him to the same cause. Perhaps it would be safer to assign the increases and decreases to the natural fluctuations which must occur in the records of crime in a populous city like Bombay.

5. The value of property stolen rose, as might be expected, from the large increase in the number of offences against property from Rs. 2,13,606 in 1890 to a year ago, when the report showed that £80,000 had been lost through advances made by a manager "in a state of incipient insanity," £12,000 through the Gatling Gun Company, whose account most people thought had no business to be kept with an Eastern bank, and £70,000 in Singapore, through the failure of native bankers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I am able to announce that the Secretary of State for India has appointed Professor Hankin, of Cambridge, to the post of Chemist and Bacteriologist to the Government of the North-West Provinces, on a salary of £1,000 per annum. Professor Hankin occupies a high position among the new school of bacteriologists, and India is fortunate in securing his services. He will be a valuable colleague of Dr. A. Lingard, of Poona, who enjoys a European reputation. I am told that considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining men of the highest qualifications to accept service under the Government of India owing to the dissatisfaction at present prevailing throughout the Uncovenanted Civil Service with regard to their conditions of service as to pay and pension. The sooner, therefore, the authorities come to a reasonable understanding with their discontented servants the better it will be for the public service.

Great interest is felt in official and learned circles with regard to the successor to Dr. Rost, Librarian at the India Office. There are, I understand, a large number of candidates, but every one here would be glad if Mr. Charles Henry Tawney, C.I.E., Principal of the Presidency College, Calcutta, could be induced to offer his services, as it is thought he would be at once selected. Another name mentioned is that of Dr. A. F. R. Hœrule, Principal of the Calcutta Madressah. Dr. Buhler, formerly of the Bombay Educational Department, and now of Vienna, is also spoken of in connection with the appointment. As English scholars possess such few opportunities for engaging in original research it is hoped that Viscount Cross or whoever is Secretary of State when the final selection is made will choose one of his own countrymen rather than a foreign *savant*. Mr. Tawney would in the opinion of those intimately acquainted with him fill the post with great ability. He has been a member of the Bengal Educational Department since 1864.

The arrangements for the forthcoming International Congress of Orientalists are making satisfactory progress, and there is every promise of a most brilliant gathering. Mr. Gladstone is said to be highly delighted at having been appointed one of the Sectional Presidents, and it is a proof of his extraordinary versatility that he should have accepted such a responsible position on the eve of a General Election. Sir George Birdwood has received many congratulations on having secured the valuable co-operation of the Grand Old Scholar.

The Prince of Wales has been to see Dr. Hendley's Exhibition of Indian artware at the Imperial Institute, and was so pleased with what he saw that he intends to pay it another visit. Things are in a very forward state, but Dr. Hendley has still one hand-book to write.

Mr. J. A. Baines, the Census Commissioner, has arrived, and is hard at work at the India Office.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

THE following Resolution of Government in the Judicial Department was issued on the 24th inst. in the Police Administration of the City in the year 1891:—

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 2933-7, dated the 11th May, 1892—Submits the annual report on the Police Administration in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1891.

Further letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 2934-7, dated the 11th May, 1892—States that, in conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 4075, dated the 14th July, 1886, he forwarded the report to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and attaches copy of a letter from that officer, No. 484, dated the 7th May, 1892.

Resolution.—There were 17,893 cognizable and 8,410 (in the body of the report the number is given as 8,419) non-cognizable cases reported to the Bombay City Police in 1891 as against 18,518 cognizable and 7,595 non-cognizable cases reported in 1890, while the number of accused persons actually appearing in Court, whether in connection with cognizable or non-cognizable cases, was 29,945 against 28,353 in the previous year, the increase being confined to the persons appearing in non-cognizable cases. The decrease in the number of cognizable cases reported was due entirely to a remarkable decline from 7,399 to 6,456 in the number of offences against the Police Acts and from 3,148 to 2,551 in the number of cases of drunkenness. No fewer than 828 cases were reported under Act XI of 1890 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of which 697 ended in convictions. The number of minor offences against property rose from 2,616 in 890 to 3,207 in the year under review, while offences under the Abkari Act numbered only 25 against 81 in 1890. Crime in its more serious form remained practically the same, since 1890 the number of offences included in Class II (Serious offences against the person) was 287 and in 1891 it was 271. There were nine murder cases, two of which were by poisoning, while in the previous year there were six murders and three attempts at murder. In last year's report the increase in the number of cases under the Police Acts, the Mercantile Marine Act and the Abkari Act was attributed by the Commissioner of Police to greater vigilance on the part of the Police. During 1891 the number of cases under these Acts fell from 10,457 to 8,707, from 117 to 45 and from 81 to 25, or in a far more remarkable manner than that in which they rose in the preceding year. The Governor in Council learns with satisfaction that the work of the Temperance Societies in Bombay is beginning to have an appreciable effect in checking drunkenness, but it is not clear that this is the only explanation of the decrease in one of these classes of crime, while no explanation is offered as to the others.

2. There was a rise in the number of cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code of which the most remarkable was the increase of 31 house-breaking cases (not 38 as shown by the Commissioner in paragraph 6 of his report), 448 cases of theft and 116 cases of criminal breach of trust. The house-breaking cases are reported to have been on the increase chiefly in the outlying suburbs of the city, such as Mahim, &c., where the Commissoner, with the force at present at his disposal, is unable to quarter a sufficient body of constables for the proper protection of property. When the Police force of the city is re-organized, this class of crime will, no doubt, be kept down more effectually.

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held at Poona, on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a number of opinions on Bill No. 1 of 1892 to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the provisions of the Bill, and hear the second reading of the Bill. His Excellency the Right Hon'

Abkari laws within the numbers reported for those years. At that time some 50 per cent. of the illicit distillation cases detected in the entire presidency occurred in Thana and Kolaba. Further—and this is the consideration I would chiefly urge—it must be remembered that the prices of liquor obtaining in Thana and Kolaba before 1888-89 and also those now obtaining there, are below the prices at which liquor is sold in adjacent Deccan districts with populations generally not so well-to-do. They are much below what they ought to be in the interests of the people themselves: they do not serve to diminish sufficiently immoderate consumption. The rate of licit consumption per head of population reported for Thana last year is 24 drams: against 13 drams for Kolaba, 7 drams for Poona, one dram-and-a-half for Ahmednagar, and only three-quarters of one dram for Satara. With the aid of this Bill we shall be able to raise prices and check illicit distillation and reduce actual consumption—in its absence, consumption cannot be reduced without resort to more extensive and even stricter police repression than has hitherto been imposed. Next, as to the objection that the Bill will fail in its object. The argument here is—not that the Bill will fail to check the illicit manufacture of Mhowra spirit: its efficiency in that direction has not been questioned—but rather that there is not much use in checking distillation from that particular material, as there are other materials from which spirit might be made, to which illicit distillers would turn their attention if unable to obtain Mhowra. My reply to that argument is that, whilst Mhowra spirit and toddy spirit are the only kinds of country spirit exposed for licit sale in the districts of Thana and Kolaba, there is but small risk of illicit distillation from other materials, as the mere fact of possession of date, or sugar, or rice spirit would suffice in most cases to secure the conviction of the possessor. As a matter of fact, illicit distillation from materials other than Mhowra and toddy are rare. The Collector of Thana has reported that in about 10 per cent. of the cases tried in 1890-91 and of those of more recent occurrence toddy was the material used, and in the rest Mhowra flowers, excepting in two or three isolated cases in a particular locality, peopled chiefly by Portuguese native Christians, where sugarcane juice or dates fermented with toddy have been used. In this matter we shall I think be quite safe in leaving the future to take care of itself, and in confining our attention now to legislation for the repression of unlicensed Mhowra distillation. Lastly, as to suggestions offered of means better calculated than this Bill to secure the objects at which it aims. Here, again the critics have dealt with only one part of the subject. Their suggestions are directed simply to the removal of the temptation to manufacture spirit illicitly. The remedy they propose is to keep the price of licit spirit low and to remove restrictions on the tapping of trees and at the same time to reduce the rate of taxation on raw toddy, in the expectation that raw toddy will take the place of distilled spirit in consumption. But they set aside, or forget, the necessity for diminishing the aggregate consumption of intoxicating liquor of all kinds—and for reducing the volume of crime attributable to the intemperance of the population. My reply to these suggestions is first, that the expectation that raw toddy will ever displace distilled spirit in consumption in Thana and Kolaba is chimerical, for the simple reasons that raw toddy is not available during many months of the year, and that the habit of the people is to drink distilled spirit throughout the year as well as raw toddy at such times as they can get it; secondly, that the removal of restrictions on the tapping of trees for the extraction of toddy and the reduction of the tapping tax would inevitably result in a revival of the habit of domestic distillation of toddy which, as I shall show, prevailed throughout the toddy talukas previous to 1878. The remedy suggested would simply substitute toddy for Mhowra as the material for illicit distillation in those talukas in which the toddy is produced—and in would leave the evils of cheap liquor and resulting intemperance and crime undiminished. If it did not augment them for the reason that the supply of toddy available on the spot during the season of production is practically unlimited. The experiences of 1888-89 afford a good example of what is likely to be the result of largely increasing the toddy supply. Hon'ble Members will find from Mr. Trevor's report of May 1889, among the papers laid on the table at our last meeting, that when restrictions were relaxed in 1887-88 and 1888-89 a great part of the toddy made available and intended for consumption in the raw state was illicitly distilled.

It is scarcely necessary for me to controvert the fallacy that was loudly asserted during the Abkari controversies of 1887-89, and has been whispered again in the course of the recent discussion, that toddy is an innocent beverage. Even Mr. Caine has now recanted on that point, as I notice that in his most recent attack on Abkari management in India he has denounced toddy as an intoxicating liquor. I must, however, caution those who may read communications emanating from the toddy interest, that the writers are in the frequent habit of using the word 'toddy' without qualification or distinction, whether the article under reference be raw toddy (a fermented liquor) or distilled toddy. It is necessary, I think, that I should establish what I have just stated as to the habit of the people, of the northern Konkan and the results to be anticipated from the removal of restrictions on tree tapping and the augmentation of the toddy supply. The best method of doing this that occurs to me is to explain the state of things that existed before the Abkari Act of 1878 was passed, the measures taken to meet it after that Act became law, and the system of management now in force. This explanation will, I trust, tend to make clearer the need for this Bill, and to remove some of the misunderstandings that have found acceptance, and will at the same time show what are the existing causes of the main opposition to this Bill, and enable Hon'ble Members to form a fair opinion as to its reasonableness. I must premise that cocoanut palms produce toddy all the year round, but during the rainy season the produce is poor and scanty. Brab palms produce no toddy during the rains. Date palms give a limited supply during the months of November and December, and an abundant supply in March, April and May, but are barren during the rest of the year. The toddy produce of all these trees is drunk in the raw state, and formerly was also used for distillation in Thana. But practically distillation, was confined, except in the extreme north of the district, to brab toddy. Date toddy was and is the favourite drink wherever it is procurable; elsewhere Brab toddy is drunk, but to no great extent. In the inland talukas of Thana and Kolaba the toddy chiefly used is the sap of the bastard sago palm, that grows wild in the jungles. This palm is tapped in the hot season. Brab toddy is also used to a limited extent in the inland talukas. Our distillery returns show that the average toddy yield of cocanut and brab palms is at least 100 gallons a year, but we have not succeeded in obtaining reliable statistics of the average yield of date palms. In some places they give over 100 gallons of toddy, in others the yield is as low as 30 gallons—all depends on the soil and position of the trees and on the care bestowed on them. To the best of my belief the average for Thana and Kolaba may fairly be set at 70 gallons per tree, taking into consideration the fact that with restricted tapping only the best trees are tapped. A gallon of spirit of about the same strength as ordinary London gin can be distilled from 7 or 8 gallons of toddy. The brab and date palms growing in Thana and Kolaba number many hundred thousands. Roughly speaking, about half of them grow on unoccupied lands, and the other half on occupied lands. Those growing on occupied lands were specially exempted from assessment to land revenue at the survey settlements. A separate tax has from the earliest times been levied on *all* such trees as may have been tapped for the extraction of toddy. Whether situate on occupied or unoccupied lands the full right of the Government to regulate as it sees fit the tapping of toddy-producing palms has been exercised from times long anterior to British rule. A detailed account of the system under which toddy was drawn and toddy and Mhowra spirit was made and sold in Thana before 1878 will be found in the first 9 paragraphs of the Thana Mhowra Committee's report of 1883, and in the statements of witnesses attached to that report. The Kolaba Mhowra Committee's report contains a corresponding account for the Kolaba district. Speaking roughly, anyone was then allowed to tap as many trees as he liked and to distil the toddy drawn on taking out a permit and paying the light assessment, or bud-dene cess, that I have just mentioned. There were stills in every village in the coast talukas. Some people made liquor for their own consumption, others for sale to the shop-keepers. Each still was practically a liquor shop—but the right to sell spirit and toddy in regular shops was farmed. A similar state of things existed in the inland talukas, the only difference being that Mhowra was used instead of toddy. Mhowra was used also in the coast talukas at seasons when the toddy supply ran short. There were practically no restrictions on distillation, and consequently the offence of illicit distillation was unknown. All over the district the people were habituated to manufacture spirit from materials ready to their hand, while those who did not distil on their own account could buy spirit of strength about 60° U. P. at prices ranging from 1 anna to 1½ annas a bottle. These are the reasons why Abkari administration in Thana and Kolaba has been so difficult—and why special measures are now required there for the repression of unlicensed distillation. The first step taken was to prohibit the manufacture of spirit on private account, and to confine the manufacture and sale of spirit and the drawing and sale of toddy to licensed farmers. By degrees the size of the farms was increased and the number of places at which spirit was distilled was diminished. A reasonable tree tax was imposed on each tree tapped, and the manufacture of Mhowra spirit within the district was prohibited, the requisite supply being drawn from the public distilleries at Uran and subjected there to a fixed rate of still head duty. The result of these measures was to raise the price of spirit of the strength formerly sold at 1 and 1¼ annas to 4 annas a bottle, and to reduce very considerably the number of trees tapped for the extraction of toddy and the aggregate liquor consumption of the district. As shown in para. 35 of the Thana Mhowra Committee's report, 151,388 trees were tapped in 1877-78, but only 43,831 were tapped in 1881-82. These figures give some idea of the enormous quantities of toddy spirit that was formerly made in Thana in each year. The witnesses most favourable to toddy examined by the Mhowra Committee state that about half the toddy drawn was distilled. I will take their estimate, though I believe that much more than half was distilled—and I will take the spirit yield of each tree at 5 gallons of strength 25° U. P., which is certainly less than half the average actual yield. Calculating on that basis, 756,940 gallons of toddy sprit as strong as gin must have passed into consumption in the Thana district in 1877-78, and that for the supply of the coast talukas only, as no toddy spirit was used in the inland talukas. The fact that it is impossible to tap a tree without hanging on to it a pot that is readily discernible, and that the collection of toddy sap is a slow process, together with the provision of the Abkari Act that makes the owner of a tree tapped without license responsible for payment of the full tapping fee, provide effective safeguards against illicit tree tapping, and in the toddy talukas no great resistance to the reforms was offered, though they were of course unpopular. But in the inland talukas where Mhowra trees grow and where it is easy to obtain the material for distillation, the reforms were vehemently resisted and the people kept to their old habit of making Mhowra liquor for themselves. These are the circumstances that led to the introduction of the Mhowa Bill of 1881. It was as Hon'ble Members are aware, voted by superior authority, and the only means left for dealing with the outburst of illicit distillation was severe police repression. That was resorted to; some lives were lost and many men were maimed and seriously hurt in affrays with the contrabandists and after several years' determined effort the offence of illicit distillation was checked to some considerable extent. But it was never suppressed—and in the absence of a Mhowra Act, I hesitated to raise the price of liquor above what it was in 1881; lest a fresh access of illicit distillation should be excited. In 1887-88, other counsels prevailed, the system of management was altered and the price of liquor was largely raised all over the district, whilst at the same time the tree tax was lowered and restrictions on tree tapping were relaxed. The result was another outburst of illicit distillation that gradually spread over the whole district, and for the first time Mhowra flowers were imported from Guzerat and Khandesh into the coast talukas as well as into the inland talukas to be used for illicit distillation. It is only just to the officers of the Abkari Department to mention that they were in no sense responsible for the change of system or the results that followed it. In 1889 the Government was obliged to reduce the selling price of liquor below what it had been in 1886-87, in order to allay the demoralization, and at the same time to adopt the repressive police measures that I have already described: Since then we have raised the price somewhat, as the police action took effect. The prices are now 4 annas in Dahanu and Umbergaon and 5 annas elsewhere per bottle of strength 60° U. P.—and from 8 annas to 10 annas per bottle of strength 25° U. P. In Dahanu and Umbergaon the prices are the same now as they were in 1880-81. In Poona and Ahmednagar spirit of strength 25° U. P. is sold at 13½ annas per bottle and in Bombay at about the same price. The price of spirits in Thana ought to be raised gradually to about the same price as that now obtaining in Poona—but we cannot raise the price, or reduce consumption in Thana without the aid of this Bill, and I very much doubt whether, if this bill should not be passed, we shall be able to maintain present prices when the punitive police posts are withdrawn. Again, prices ought soon to be raised in Bombay and Poona, but there is difficulty in doing that so long as illicit distillation is prevalent in Thana. The Collector of Thana has reported that he has reason to believe that a good deal of the illicit distillation now rife in his district is carried out as a commercial speculation by the same gangs that used to loot the Thana forests when they were not as carefully looked after as they are now—and there is no doubt that quantities of the untaxed spirit made in Thana find their way into Bombay and the Deccan districts. I will now turn again to the toddy question. For some years after reforms began the tree tax and a very light still license fee were the only taxes levied on toddy spirit. The total rate amounted to about two-thirds of that levied on Mhowra spirit sold in the same localities, and the selling prices fixed for toddy spirit were lower than those fixed for Mhowra spirit. Notwithstanding the difference in price, Mhowra spirit rapidly made head against toddy spirit sold in the same shops, and it soon became evident that the majority of consumers in Thana preferred Mhowra to toddy liquor. By slow degrees, still head duty rates were imposed on toddy spirit, lighter than those imposed on Mhowra spirit, and the manufacture of toddy spirit was concentrated in public distilleries. But notwithstanding the favourable duty rate, and the exemption of toddy distillers from the establishment charges that are levied from all other distillers, the demand for toddy spirit continued to diminish. A similar progress of events followed the manufacture of toddy spirit in Kolaba. Eventually, the cost of maintaining the public toddy distilleries exceeded the amounts of duty collected on spirit made in them. They were then closed, and permission, which is still available, was given to any person who desired to open a toddy distillery to do so, on condition of his defraying the establishment charges and paying duty on toddy spirit at the rate levied on Mhowra spirit. No one has, as yet, availed himself of that permission, and the licit manufacture of toddy spirit has entirely ceased in Thana and Kolaba for the last two years. The farmers are, however, obliged to keep toddy spirit on sale in all their shops at which there is a demand for it. They get what they want from the toddy distillery in Bombay. It is now sold at prices slightly in excess of those charged for Mhowra spirit, and it is bought only by a few of the well-to-do classes—chiefly Portuguese Christians—who prefer it to Mhowra liquor. The eventual extinction of toddy spirit manufacture in Thana and Kolaba was inevitable when once it was placed in competiton with other kinds of spirit. Toddy spirit is a tasteless liquor that is unable to compete on equal, or nearly equal, terms with Mhowra spirit. Its sale can only be extended by making it cheaper than other kinds of spirit—i.e., by taxing it at favourable rates—and that of course is against the cardinal principle of Abkari administration that enjoins the taxation of all distilled liquors according to their alcoholic strength. Any one who cares to pursue further the causes of the decadence of toddy spirit manufacture will find information in the Bombay Abkari Administration Report for 1883-84. As regards raw toddy. The demand for this beverage is small as compared with that for distilled liquor in all parts of Thana and Kolaba; excepting in the Dahanu taluka and part of the Mahim taluka in the extreme north of the Thana district. Even in the hot weather comparatively little toddy is drunk except in the talukas mentioned. The toddy consuming tracts are well defined throughout the presidency. The consumption is I believe entirely a matter of habit. Thus, while toddy is very largely used in Umbargaon and Dahanu and throughout the Surat district, little or none is drunk in Broach, Ahmedabad and the Panch Mahals—and again, in the Deccan and Southern-Mahratta country, much toddy is drunk in Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur and Sholapur, and very little in Satara, Poona, Ahmednagar and Khandesh, though toddy trees are common in all districts of the presidency. At first, raw-toddy was sold in the same shops as spirit in Thana and Kolaba, and the maximum price was fixed at 1 anna a bottle. Complaints were made that the price was too high, and that the shop-keepers found more profit in selling spirit than toddy, and therefore forced the sale of spirit to the exclusion of toddy. There appeared to be some reason in the complaint. The sale of toddy was accordingly entirely separated from that of spirit, so that there might be free competition between distilled liquor and toddy. The tree tax was also reduced in the toddy-drinking talukas—and "booths" were opened in the toddy groves in order that pure and fresh toddy might be made available to all wanting it. The tapping tax on date and sago palms has always been kept low everywhere because the produce of those trees is mostly consumed in the raw state. At the same time the owners of toddy trees who might wish to draw toddy for their own domestic consumption but not for sale, were allowed to tap a fixed number of trees in proportion to the wants of their households. This system is now in force throughout the districts of Thana and Kolaba. The orders are that the Collector is to see that toddy in quantities fully sufficient to meet the genuine demand for the beverage is made available everywhere—but that he is to restict tapping licenses to the number of trees in each village required to supply the quantity of toddy wanted for consumption in the raw state, in order to prevent as far as possible the use for distillation of toddy drawn from licensed trees. Complaints have been made in petitions presented to this Council and by critics in the press that the illicit distillation with which we have to deal is due, in part at any rate, to the severity of the restrictions on the toddy-supply and the high price at which toddy is sold. Now, I think that Hon. Members will agree with me that if the restrictions were so stringent as to interfere in any way with the supplies of toddy wanted by consumers, the Collector would hear something on the subject from the consumers concerned. They would petition him, or the Mamlatdar, or the Assistant Collector, and make known their wants. I have by me a report from the Collector of Thana, written only a few days ago, stating that during the year 1890-91 he received no complaints from consumers in his district of the inadequacy of the toddy-supply, and that during the current year he did receive a few petitions from the Umbargaon Mahal which were attended to in due course. Another and an important point, which the critics without exception have carefully avoided, is as to the prices at which toddy is sold. Toddy is now sold throughout the districts of Thana and Kolaba—in shops, at 8 pies per quart bottle, and in tree foot booths, at 6 pies per bottle. In Umbargaon, where the people are poor and accustomed to the use of toddy, and the tree tax is purposely pitched at lower rates than elsewhere, the prices are 4 pies per bottle at the tree foot and 6 pices per bottle in shops. I am afraid that these prices cannot be well defended when judged on temperance principles, for toddy as drunk in Thana and Kolaba is as strong as London porter. The reason for fixing them at these low rates is to be found in the desire of Government to avoid all risk of tempting people who want strong drink to resort to spirit instead of toddy.

(To be continued.)

A GOLD STANDARD AND INDIAN TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have heard a good deal lately of proposals to close the Indian mints and introduce into India a gold standard, but, as far as I am aware, the method of introducing such a change and its effects upon India's trade have never been very clearly described. I have been waiting for someone better qualified than myself to open a discussion upon the question, but as no one seems disposed to do this, perhaps, you will allow me to express, through the medium of your paper, my, I fear, rather crude ideas regarding it. I suppose that the idea is that the mints being closed the Secretary of State should refuse to sell bills upon the Indian Treasury at a lower rate than, say, 1*s.* 8*d.* per rupee. At the same time the import of silver into India would, I imagine, be put a stop to by the imposition of a prohibitory duty upon silver in every shape. The balance of trade, if in favour of India, could then only be settled by shipping gold to India or by handing over gold to the Secretary of State in payment for Councils. So much of this gold as is needed for the home charges would be retained in London, and the rest would be shipped by him to India to be coined. If our silver coinage needed extension he could with part of his gold buy silver at a cheaper rate than at present, and thus make a profit upon the silver coinage.

So much for the method. Now as to the effects. One would, I presume, be that the rupee would be a *token* coin capable of purchasing a fixed and larger quantity of gold than now.

Would gold prices in Europe rise or fall? I imagine that in so far as the volume of gold currency in Europe was reduced by gold shipments to India gold prices would fall, but that otherwise they would be unaffected by India's change of system. The fall would doubtless cause distress in England, but we can without fear of reproach disregard this, since England has for so many years been content to contemplate the sufferings of India almost with indifference.

Would silver prices fall? I think that undoubtedly in the case of all Indian produce, which is the subject of international trade, there would then ensue a trade depression which would naturally be painful, but India cannot expect to escape from her present predicament without some suffering. I do not think that the depression would continue long, for international trade is after all a mere barter, products for products, each valued according to the comparative cost of production in the producing countries. This cost of production is expressed in terms of the currencies of the countries dealing with one another, and with a fixed rupee there would be the advantage that India and England would use, speaking practically, the same languages in describing the cost of producing their wares. There would naturally result a temporary inconvenience on the sudden change in the meaning of India's language, but trade must surely eventually adjust itself to the new set of circumstances, and would, I expect, afterwards proceed more smoothly.

I do not overlook the fact that such a change as that proposed would alter the real cost of India's agricultural produce in so far as the land revenue is fixed, and other expenses of cultivation do not fall as measured in appreciated rupees. But the ryot would benefit in some directions by paying fewer rupees for what he consumes of European goods. He would probably get his salt cheaper too, and would escape his share of the burden of paying a successive interest (in produce) upon the gold debt owed by his country.

I shall, however, not attempt to discuss fully this view of the question, as others among your readers are no doubt better able to form an estimate of the results in this direction. I hope that they will favour us with estimates, and that in doing so they will as far as possible avoid vagueness and give figures: so many rupees being given as the cost of assessment, and so many cost of labour in a quantity of wheat or cotton or other commodity, which would in England produce so many pounds sterling.—Yours, &c.,

A. F. C.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO A RETIRING RAILWAY SERVANT.

LAST Saturday afternoon the clerks of the G. I. P. Railway Goods Traffic, Audit Department met at the Company's office, at the Victoria Terminus, to present an address to Mr. Balvantrao Crishnaji Tivarekar, the late head-clerk, Goods Traffic Audit, who, after a long and successful career, retired from the Company's service. Rajaram Vithal occupied the chair, and, in opening the proceedings, said that it was a matter of great pleasure to him to preside on that occasion as he had known Mr. Balvantrao, for many years, and always found him upright, straightforward, and willing to oblige everybody. He then asked Mr. Chalk to read the following address:—

"We, the undersigned clerks of the Goods Traffic, Audit, beg on the occasion of your retirement from the service of the Company to offer you our united tribute of affection and respect for the manner in which you have conducted the duties of your post towards ourselves. Without presuming to recount the services you have rendered to your superiors and the Company, in whose employ you have spent the best years of your life, we, nevertheless, cannot let you retire from official life, without testifying that throughout the time you have served the Company you have been most kind and courteous to all your subordinates, without any distinction of caste or creed. Exacting a just and fair proportion of work from us, you never gave us any occasion to think we were harshly treated, whilst your uniform kind treatment of us made our work a pleasure, which we shall always remember with feelings of the most lively gratitude. As a small token of our sincere and heartfelt regard, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying piece of silver-plate which has been voluntarily subscribed for by the whole body of your subordinates and other members in the Traffic Audit. In conclusion, we pray that, by the grace of God, you may live a long life of enjoyment in your retirement, and it is with feelings of deep esteem we beg to subscribe ourselves——"

Mr. Moroba Vicaji said that he knew Mr. Balwantrao as a personal friend, and the head of a department from which he had, after a checkered career, resigned among the good wishes of one and all of his superiors, as well as those under him, and had always found him a good friend and a kind master.

Mr. Balwantrao thanked the chairman, and all those present for the honour they had done him and said that he had been in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company for the last thirty-seven years, a time when the Company was but in its infancy. He had then to work among great many difficulties, but, he said, he always did his work to the satisfaction of his superiors.

A richly-carved "silver plate" and a neatly-printed copy of the address were then presented by the chairman to Mr. Balwantrao. After the distribution of sweetmeat and flower garlands the company separated.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor held a Levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday afternoon. The following were the presentations:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Basil Lang, Mr, The Hon'ble, Advocate General
Batty, Mr Herbert
Beaufort, Mr A F, the Hon'ble
Belder Linden, Right Rev B, S J, Bishop of Poona
Birdwood, Mr H, the Hon'ble
Bishop of Bombay, the Right Revd the Lord
Bisset, Lt-Col W S S, R I Engr
Blundell, Major-Gen R, Commanding Poona District
Cappel, Mr E L, C S
Carey, Mr A D, C S
Clayton, Yet Lieut-Col, A V D
Cooke, Dr Theodore, C I E
Crowe, Mr W H, C S
Curtis, Major, J G Cookburn, 2nd Ox Lt In
Filgate, Mr W M
Gatacre, Brig-Genl W F, D S O
Greaves, Lieut-Genl Sir George, His Excellency the C-in-C
Hogg, Brig-Genl
Howard, Mr W S
Hughes, Colonel C F
Hunfrey, Lieut-Colonel
James, Lieut-Colonel W
Lee-Warner, Mr W, C S
Legallais, Capt, A D C
Mackenzie, Mr T D, C S
Oldham, Com C F, R N
Peyton, Capt, A D C
Pinkerton, Surg-Genl J, I M S
Porteous, Mr W, C S
Pottinger, Lieut-Genl B H, R A
Pritchard, the Hon'ble Sir Charles, K C I E, C S I
Reid, Mr G C, C S
Shuttleworth, Mr A T
Stockinger, Mr F
Sawyer, Lieut-Colonel G W
Symonds, Mr W P, C S
Upperton, Captain B, A D C
Webb, Surg-Major Genl, P M O, H M's Forces.

NATIVES.

Akbar Shah, Aga
Anandrao Khanderao Raste, Mr
Fazulbhai Vishram, Mr
Gunpatrao Visram Sanglikar, Mr
Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, Mr
Hoshang Jamasp, Dastoor, Dr, Shams-ul-Ulma, Sirdar, Khan Bah
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir, Bart
Jungee Shah, Aga
Krishnajee Luxman Nulkar, Rao Bah
Khanderao Vishwanath Raste, Rao Bah
Khanderao B Dabhadey, Mr
Luxmon Jugonath, Dewan Bah
M G Ranade, Mr
Nawab Ali Murdan Khan, Mr
Rangrao Vinaek Purandhare, Mr
Raojirao Sawant, Ris-Maj, A-D-C to H E the C-in-C
Rupsing Bahadur, Hon A-D-C to H E the Govr
Runchorlal Chotalal, Hon, C I E
Sooltan Mahomed Shah, Aga H H
Sadashivrao Madhao Purandhare, Mr
Toolaji Fatehsingh Raje
Vishram Ramjee Gholay, Mr
Yashwant M Kelkar, Rao Bah

PUBLIC ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Anderson, Surgeon-Capt A V, I M S, 25th Bo Rifles
Anderson, Captain, C A, R A,
Armstrong, Mr S, P V R C
Audin, Mr Guy, Hyd Cont
Bain, Mr F W
Baldwin, Mr J Grey, Royal Artillery
Barren, Surg-Major, Bo Sappers and Miners
Barrt, Mr A
Baxter, Captain C F, 2nd Gloster
Bayly, M Abingdon R, R A,
Baynes, Mr C E, 2nd Bo Lancers
Bellers, Captain E V Adjt Poona Vol
Benne', Mr C H, 1st Worc Regt
Biddulph, Mr Hope, R H A,
Black, D, Lanc Fusiliers
Borrodaile, Col, G W, Royal Artillery
Bourke, Surgeon-Major, Ulick J
Britten, Mr, T X, 10th Bo L I
Bromley, Herbert, Mr
Brownrigg, Captain, R E
Brunker, Capt, Lanc Fusiliers
Burke, Surgeon-Capt, W H
Burness, Surg-Major, F, 25th Pioneers
Calthorp, Mr Edward R
Calvecott, Colonel, R A
Cameron, Lieut, Lanc Fus
Carey, Lieut De Vic, 1st Worc Regt
Carrington, Col E, Dy Q M G
Carter, Capt E F, the King's Own
Catania, Mr G F M
Caulfield, Capt, 10th Bo L I
Chapman, Capt F, 25th Bo Rifles
Cook, Lieut C Chesney, 1st Bo Lancers
Clarke, Lieut T E, 1st Royal Innis Fus.
Clerke, Major W Seahouse, 1st Worc Regt
Clarkson, Surg-Major, J W
Clery, Lieut C, 25th Bo Rifles
Collister, Mr J G H
Cooke, Professor, S
Cousens, Mr. Henry
Cruickshank, Colonel R E
Cunnigham, Colonel C A, Dy Adjt-Genl
Currie, Colonel, Poona Horse
Dobbs, Major, G C, Bo S C
Doig, Mr, S S
Ducat, Capt C M, Poona Horse
Dunsterville, Capt, Poona Vol Corps
Du cerier, Major H W, R I Eng
Fitzhenry, Captain, 7th Hussars.
Fiscott, Major, Royal Artillery
Fox, Rev, D O
Fox, Mr, L W, 1st Worc Regt
Ford, Mr, C L, R I Horse Artillery
Foster, Mr L M, 28th Bo Pioneers
Fraser, Mr, H A D, R I Engineers
Fry, Mr, T Burgess
Gainsford, Mr, Fred, B A
Geddes, Lieut, J G, Royal Artillery.
Geoghegan, Captain, Dy Asst Adjt Genl
Gleadow, Mr Frank
Goldsmith, Lieut-Colonel
Gordon, Mr, H L, 2nd Bo Lancers
Gothard, Rev, G
Greenstreet, Lieut-Colonel, R E
Greig, Colonel, P H, Royal Artillery
Gunn, Lieut, R N
Halliday, Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel, 13th Bo I
Hancock, Lieut, F, de B, Lanc Fus
Harrison, Capt, Cecil, F, B B and C I Vol
Harris, Surg-Capt F A, M S
Harrison, Rev, P R
Harrison, Lieut, T A, 25th Bo Rifles
Hoslope, Rev, L Mehrill
Hatch, Mr, H F
Hoy, Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel
Hay, Major, 1st Bo Lancers
Hearn, Mr E H
Heath, Lieut-Colonel, 10th Bo Lt Inf
Henderson, Lieut C H, 13th Bo Inf
Hill, Mr, Claude, Bo C S
Hill, Lieut-Colonel, John, R E
Hillenkemp, Revd, Frod, S J
Hobday, Major J R
Horne, Capt, H S, R H A
Hovell, Capt, H de B, 1st Worc Regt
Hudson, Dr
Hughes, Brig-Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel
Hutchinson, Major, "King's Own" Regt
Hutchinson, Colonel, W S
Jones, Lieut-Colonel, W H D, 2nd Bo Lanc
Joynor, Mr, R B
Kaye, Lieut-Colonel R W, R H A
Kenny, Capt H T, 2nd Bo Lancers
Kenny, Capt, J, Bo Vols
Kirkham, Mr, T B
Kitchener, Major, D A A G for Inst.
Koensgen, Rev, S J
Langtry, Mr, H V M, 28th Bo Pioneers
Leo, Mr, F
Lenox-Conyngham, Capt W A
LeQuesne, Mr, W H
Lewis, Yet Lieut, T E W, A V D
Liddell, Mr, W A, R I Engineers
Lingard, Alfred, Dr
Lloyd-Jones, Mr, F L, 13th Bo Inf
Lockhart-Mure, Mr W C, Poona Horse
Lyons, Mr, R A, Lanc Fus
Lyons, Surg-Capt, 2nd Bo Lancers
Mackay, Revd M
Macnee, Mr, H C
Macpherson, Major, T R M, Bo St. Corps
Maidment, Mr, A R, Asst Ins-Genl of Police
Major, Colonel, F W
Maloney, Capt, J B
Marlow, Mr
McTaggart, Mr, W A T, Lanc Fus
Mowsom, Mr A, A V D
Meyer, Mr, J L, Royal Engineers
Mitchell, Surgeon-Capt C A, A M S
Milward, Mr T D, Lanc Fusiliers
Mollison, Mr, James
Moore, Mr, G D M, 28th Pioneers
Morice, Lt C C D, R E
Morrison, Mr, W T, Bo C S
Nanson, Rev, W L
Newson King, Capt, Worc Regt
Newnham-Smith, Major, E D
Nuthall, Major, 13th Bo Inf
Ostrohan, Mr A H M
O'Sullivan, Major, Gerald, R E
Oxenham, Mr R G
Page, Mr Hastings
Pasy, Capt, Harry Everard, Bo S C
Paul, Major, R E, Lanc Fus
Peacocke, Capt, G T, Worc Regt
Pease, Yety-Lieut, Henry T, A V D
Pett, Mr, R B
Plummer, Lieut R W, R A
Plunkett, Mr A H, City-Magistrate
Ponthier, Lieut, R de Vismes de, 10th Bo L Inf
Pothinger, Lieut, R S, R A, 10th Bo L I
Pringle, Capt, 2nd Bo Lanc.
Prior, Mr R D
Quill, Surgeon, Lieut Colonel, R H, M S
Rawlins, Colonel, Alexander M, R A
Reid, Major Harrie A, 7th Hussars
Reilly, Major, B L S C
Reinold, Mr, E K
Richards, Lieut J S, 3rd Inf H C
Salaman, Surgeon-Lieut-Col, I M S,
Sargent, Lieut H G, Lanc Fusiliers
Sauiez, Capt, P H, I S C
Sawyer, Major, C E, 1st North Lanc Regt
Scannell, Mr H
Scott, Capt H W, Lanc Fus.
Seddon, Mr C N, Bo C S
Selby, Mr F G
Seton, Lieut C H, Worc Regt.
Sexton, Lieut, J J O B, 10th Bo L I
Sharp, Yety-Lieut, F W, A V D
Sheppard, Lieut-Colonel, A J G
Simson, Lieut Henry, 2nd Durham L I
Sinclair, Mr Charles G, Ry In Marine
Singer, Lieut C W, R E
Skey, Lieut, F E G, R E
Slee, Capt, P H, R A
Smith, Major, Adam, Cal Vol
Smith, Lieut C V R N
Small, Rev John
Smith, Mr Sydenham
Smith, Major W Whitmore, R H A
Spencer, Major, R A
Sprott, Mr F L
Stable, Lieut, Russell, L, N L Regt
Stannard, Capt, E R A
Stopford, Lieut-Col, A S, R A, A A G
Street, Surg-Major A W F, I M S
Stuart, Lieut, B F B, Worc Regt
Stuart, Capt, R A
Stubbs, Lieut, Arthur K, Worc Regt
Sutton, Surg-Capt A A, A M S
Tandy, Lieut-Colonel, 25th Bo Rifles
Tanqueray-Willaume, Mr F
Thacker, Surg-Capt, A M S
Thomas, Lieut B H, Worc Regt
Thomas, Lieut H M, R A
Thomson, Lieut A, Poona Vol
Tidwell, Capt C C, Lanc Fus
Torrance, Rev John
Trask, Surgeon-Capt J E, A M S
Tudor, Lieut, E T R E
Tullock, Lieut, A C, R A
Turnbull, Mr W
Usborne, Lieut T M, R A
Vidal, Capt L, 13th Bo Inf
Waddington, Lieut P M, R A
Wadeson, Capt. F, Poona Horse
Walker, Capt M, R A
Waller, Lieut W H, 25th Bo Rifles
Wallis, Mr F S, 15th Mad Inf
Wallington, Capt, Lanc Fus
Warren, Surg-Colonel John, M S
Wedderburn, Capt A S, R A
Welch, Major F G, 25th Bo Rifles
Westmacott, Colonel, 28th Bo Pioneers
Whiting, Major, J E, P V R C
Wickham, Capt W J R, Bo S C
Wilkie, Capt, 1st Worc Regt
Wilkins, Mr W D
Williams, Mr C B
Willoughby, Lt-Col, James F
Windham, Lieut C J, Marine Bn
Wilkousky, Mr L C
Wolley-Dod, Lieut Owen C, Lanc Fus
Woolmer, Lieut, Edward, Lanc Fus
Wyat Surg-Capt Henry J
Young, Mr A P
Young, Mr Fred

NATIVES.

Adurjee Dorabjee Ghaswala, Mr
Appajee Bapujee, Revd
Ardeshir Manockjee Dotiwala, L M and S
Ardeshir Dossabhoy, Mr
Baliram Chudamanjee Narware, Mr
Balkrishna Viziarungum Mudliar, Mr
Balkrishna Vithal Potnis, Mr
Balkrishna Sayanna, Mr
Bulwantrao Anant Deo, Mr
Bulwantrao Ganesh Nagarkar, Mr
Bulwanta Bapu Phadke, Mr
Bamanjee Ardesir, Dalal, Mr
Bunawalkar N P, Rao Bah
Bapu Purshotam Joshi, Mr
Bhandarkar R G, Prof, C I E
Bhiccajee Merwanjee, Mr
Bhivrao, Mahadevrao Potnis, Mr
Bhore, R G, Rao Saheb
Bomanjee D Padamjee, Mr
Bomanjee Sorabjee Setna, Mr
Bymanjee Jamaspjee Dastur, Byramjee Padamjee, Mr
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy N, Mr
Chintamanrao N Bhat, Mr
Chintamanrao V Natu, Mr
Chinto Kesheo Vakil, Mr
Chiplonker, S K, Mr
Chunilal Maneklal, Rao Bah
Coopooswamy Viziarungum Moodliar, Mr
Cooverjee Jamsir, Mr
Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr
Cowasjee Dadabhoy Boottee, Mr
Cursetjee Rustomjee Mody, Mr
Damodhar Viziarungum Moodliar, Mr
Damodharao M Ghole, Mr
Dastur, D H, Professor
Dhakjee Kashinathjee, Rao Bahadur, J P
Dinshawd Khambatta, Khan Bahadur
Dorabjee Pudumjee, Mr
Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bottee, Mr
Duttaray D Adhikary, Mr
Ganesh C Vad, Rao Bahadur
Ganesh Govind, Rao Bahadur
Ganpatrao L Jadhovrao, Mr
Hari Rowjee, Rao Bahadur
Hari Ranchandra Dhamdhere, Mr
Harun Jaffer Jusuf, Mr
Hirjeebhoy Dhunjeeshaw, Mr
Hormusjee Wadia, Mr. Barrister-at-law
Jaffer Mahomed Sheik, Mr
Jamsetjee Framjee Kolapurwala, Mr
Jehangier T Ghaswala, Mr
Jehangir Pestonjee Vakil, Mr
Jhalla Shri Dalbha Muluji, Mr
Jamnadas Lalubhai, J P, Mr
Kaikobad Adarbad Dustoor
Kalyram Bhowe Saheb
Kavajee D Naegamwala, Mr
Keshavrao V Deshmukh, Mr
Krishnarao Chimanrao Dhole, Mr
Krishnarao Shivrao Tipnis, Mr
Kurkeraz, Mr
Lakshman Dinkar Bhide, Mr
Luchmeedas Ramdas, Mr
Malkar D G, Rev
Maneckjee Cowasjee, Khan Saheb
Mahomed Khan, Khan Bahadur
Mohanlraj Jeknath, Mr
Mison Sy

EWS OF THE DAY.

THE Duke of York (Prince George of Wales), ntrary to general expectation has returned to val life, being appointed to the command of . M. S. Melampus.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR held a levée at Poona, on Saturday, which was well attended.

THE Mhowra Bill and the Salt Act Amendment Bill were read a second time at a meeting of the Legislative Council, at Poona, on Saturday.

AT Chester, on Saturday, Mr. Gladstone was struck in the eye by a stone thrown by a woman in the crowd. His doctors advise Mr. Gladstone to keep quiet in order to avoid permanent injury.

THE Conservative programme as promulgated by Mr. Balfour in an address to his constituents in East Manchester is an amendment of the Employers' Liability Act, completion of Local Government in England and its extension to Ireland.

THE mission of Sir Euan-Smith to the Sultan of Fez was said to have failed owing, it is said, to the pressure put upon the Sultan by the French now however it appears there is promise of success.

As we stated the other day, nothing has yet been definitely settled about a Cavalry Camp-of-Exercise in Upper India this cold weather, beyond the fact that, if money is available, Muridki will be the place selected for the manœuvres. No selection of regiments has been made, but those in the Rawalpindi and Lahore Districts would of course be available, except the 3rd Dragoon Guards, who leave India for Natal to relieve the 11th Hussars now stationed there.

SIR CHARLES EUAN-SMITH'S mission to Fez is the subject of an article in the *Republique Francaise*, which fears a rupture of the negotiations between the Sultan and the British Minister in consequence of what it terms the exorbitant requirements of the latter. The journal declares that the matter may lead to conflicts, and adds, "Europe will do wisely to keep close watch upon Great Britain's policy at Tangier. The maintenance of the European equilibrium imposes upon her the duty of resisting the intrigues and encroachments of a nation which would willingly make Morocco second Egypt."

Two hundred men of the 17th Bengal Infantry from Alipore will relieve the 3rd Bengal Infantry in the South Lushai hills. Fifty men will afterwards be sent over in relief every month to keep the detachment always effective.

ONE result of the scarcity in Kumaon is that the Government of India have sanctioned an advance of Rs. 15,000 to each battalion of the 3rd Gurkhas at Almora, to enable them to purchase food supplies before the rise in prices occurs.

IT has been decided that a twelve foot military road with temporary bridges shall be built from Kohima to Manipur, instead of a cart road as originally designed. This will reduce the cost of through communication from thirty to sixteen lakhs.

MADRAS may not, after all, have to wait long for a General Market worthy of its size and population, writes the *Madras Mail*:—We understand that the Standing Committee of the Municipality is quite unanimous as to its necessity and is prepared to raise a loan of a lakh-and-a-half for the purpose. It has already several plans and estimates before it, and the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta has been asked to furnish copies of the plans of the market there. When these have been received a definite decision will be come to.

THE will of the late Mr. George Yule, East India merchant, of London and Calcutta, formerly President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and of the Indian National Congress, who died at Dulwich Wood Park on March 26 last, has been proved by Mr. Andrew Yule, brother, and Mr. George M. Weekley, barrister-at-law, two of the executors and trustees, the value of the personal estate in this country being sworn at 71,550*l*.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda, who arrived in Paris from Italy a few days ago, paid a visit to Lord Dufferin on the 9th instant.

IT appears that the survey now being made for a railway from Kalka to Simla, which will entirely avoid the cart-road, has for its object the location of a 2 ft. 6 in. line worked by adhesion, as the technical term goes; but at the same time the engineer in charge may examine routes on which rack-rails or rope-haulage might have to be employed. Under these conditions it would seem that Simla is within measureable distance of having its railway.

IT is to be hoped that the scheme of reorganisation in the Public Works Department, which has been for some time under consideration, will be brought out at an early date. We have before shown how the block of promotion among the Executive Engineers affects the prospects of men who have done good service to the State. To show how badly off, for instance, are the Coopers Hill Engineers of 1876-79 it may be stated that men now leaving the Department under the 55 years' rule were Superintending Engineers with less service than those men who are now not yet permanent 3rd grade Executive Engineers. When officers of 15 years' service are only drawing some Rs. 600 a month they must have a just cause of complaint, which must come home to them all the more forcibly in these days of the fallen rupee.

DURING the recent operations in connexion with the cleaning of the filtered water reservoir in Wellington Square, a Calcutta paper states a curious object was seen in one of the sections into which the reservoir is divided. This was a perfect mud cone about two feet high and ten or eleven inches in diameter, right under the cap of one of the ventilating shafts. How it was formed is a mystery, as no mud can fall into the shaft from the ventilator, and the deposit of silt in the section of the reservoir was not more than half an inch in thickness. Probably some earth worms have been at work, but this his hardly a satisfactory solution of the creation of this little hillock.

IT is interesting to notice that Prince Damrong, of Siam, whose remarkably intelligent observations on education when in England a short time back attaracted attention, has taken more than one practical step towards giving his country the advantages of English educational methods. For example, on visiting one of the British and Foreign School Society's training colleges, he asked the authorities if they would take a Siamese student. The request was acceded to and at the last annual meeting the young lady duly sent by His Royal Highness was present. She has clearly become popular among her fellow-students, for on her name being mentioned they heartily cheered her.

THE Manager of the North-Western Railway has just sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 7 to all European and native station-masters, guards and others of the outdoor staff, to enable them to provide themselves with a complete suit of waterproof clothing.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper—East India (Salaries)—Return for 1888-90 of the number of all persons receiving from the revenues of India annual allowances (whether salary or pension) over Rs. 1,000, and showing whether they were Europeans, Eurasians, or natives, and whether resident in India—has been issued.

THE Lahore paper states that the Dehra Dun Railway Promotion Company, Limited, which has been dormant for a long time, seems to have awakened at last. A meeting of the above company was held at Mussoorie on Saturday, the 25th instant. The Government has conceded considerably improved terms to the Association, which will hold good till the 30th June 1893. The line is to be worked by the agency of the Oude and Rohilkhand Railway from Hardwar, and must be of the 5 feet 6 inch gauge. The rates and fares prescribed are low enough to preclude all idea of competition through the Mohan Pass. The Association have been allowed three months within which to signify their acceptance of the terms offered.

THE Government of Madras, at the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, has reduced the number of promotion examinations in the case of Civil Apothecaries from four to three, and the grant of the final increment of pay will in future depend on length of service and official reports on their conduct and qualifications.

THE Madras Emigration Report shows that 146,554 British subjects, including children, left the Presidency in 1891, against 131,920 in 1890, and 150,873 in 1889. The most remarkable increases are shown in the figures for the Straits Settlements and Burma. Only 335 emigrants went to Mauritius as against 2,544, and 1,929 in the two previous years.

DURING 1891 the Madras time gun was fired correctly on 710 out of 730 occasions, giving 97·3 per cent. of success. The failures were almost entirely due to defective friction tubes. The semaphore failed on 36 occasions, of which 28 were between January 1st and May 31st: part of the failures in that period were due to a want of delicacy in the adjustment of the dropping apparatus, combined with the high resistance of earth circuit, caused by the excessive dryness of the season. Between May and December there were only eight failures, none of which was due to any fault in the Observatory.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 28th May, 1892, were; for passengers, &c., Rs. 79,485-0-6 and for goods, &c., Rs. 67,474-8-6, making altogether Rs. 1,46,959-9-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 140-14-5. During the corresponding week in 1891 the receipts were Rs. 1,49,917-9-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 166-6-3.

ONLY 25 new companies were registered in Madras under the Companies Act during 1891-92. The same general features are noticeable from year to year: a steady decline in the number of companies registered for the first time which is not accompanied by a corresponding decline in the amount of nominal and paid-up capital of such companies; a rapid decrease in the number of companies wound up, and a falling off in the number of companies working at the end of each year, which is accompanied by an almost continuous growth in the paid-up capital of the working companies. These changes are taking place with considerable rapidity, for in five years the number of companies working has declined by 45·6 per cent., while during the same period the gross paid-up capital has advanced by 32·7 per cent. The figures prove growing stability, the result of more cautious speculation.

THE most interesting feature of the recent anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was the presentation of the principal Royal medal to Mr. A. R. Wallace. The president gracefully reviewed the work of the veteran naturalist, and almost apologised that the honour had been so long delayed, the explanation being that the greatness of his discoveries in other fields had overshadowed the enormous services Mr. Wallace had incidentally rendered to geography. Mr. Wallace replied in short and interesting address. Sir Montstuart Grant-Duff then delivered his annual presidential address on the progress of geography. After dealing in detail with the whole geographical work of the year in various part of the world, the president made an attack upon the educational system of England, which neglected history and geography in favour of such "rubbish" as "turning out pretty pieces of prosa or verse in the ancient tongues." The devotion of some educators to his form of mental training, he said, was the "superstition are distinguished from the religion of a classical education."

A MILITARY fracas occurred at the west end of Aldershot on June 2. Men of the Cameronian Regiment (1st Scottish Rifles) and of the 1st South Wales Borderers met in a public house, and a fierce fight ensued. Men of both battalions in other public-houses, on hearing of the disturbance, hastened to the spot and took part in it. When about 200 were engaged in the quarrel, notice was sent to the military authorities, and strong pickets were despatched to quell the disturbance. About sixty men were arrested and escorted to the guard-rooms Some of the South Wales Borderers were subsequently sentenced to confinement to barracks for ten days, and the Cameronians were more severely punished, about a dozen being relegated to the military prison for terms varying from twenty-four to ninety-six hours. Others were let off with lighter sentences. It appears that the origin of the row was due to the 1st South Wales Borderers having won two first prizes at the Royal Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The Cameronians say that the Borderers were boasting of their victories to the disparagement of other corps, and the Borderers accused the Scottish Rifles of scoffing at them for their victories. Ill-feeling continues to exist between the two battalions.

THE Kulin Brahmans are renowned for the plurality of their wives, and more often than not, benefit themselves by frequent marriages. There are, however, cases in which a wife who does not bend to the orthodox doctrines of woman's obedience, may altogether disappoint the husband. One such case has occurred recently. A young and accomplished Kulin lady, who had been married while a young girl, died lately under painful circumstances. After her marriage, her husband took to himself another wife. This gradually depressed her so much that she died in a heart-broken condition. On her death-bed, however, she made a Will, duly signed and executed, giving away all her property and ornaments to her brother-in-law, in whose house she died, and thus disinherting her husband. The disappointed husband opposed the granting of probate, alleging that the Will was a forgery. He also filed a number of love-letters to show how attached his wife and he were to each other. The hearing of the case occupied four days and the Judge granted probate of the Will. But matters have apparently taken an unfortunate turn for husbands, who, though they love money, are not contented with one wife. The husband in this case, it is stated, is going to move the High Court to set aside the District Judge's order.

THE annual dinner in commemoration of the defence of Lucknow took place on June 8, at the Holborn Restaurant. The chair was taken by Lieutent-General Innes, V. C., R.E. After the usual loyal toasts had been duly honoured, the chairman proposed "The memory of Sir Henry Lawrence, and the brave men who fell in the defence," which was drunk in solemn silence. The following is a list of those who attended;—Lieutenant-General McLeod Innes, V. C., Surgeon-General Sir J. Ferguson, V. C., S. I., Colonels T. T. Boileau, H. L. Evans, Charles W. Fletcher, R. C. Germon, Major-General Cook, Deputy-Surgeon Greenhow, Surgeon-General S. B. Partridge, Messrs. Alexander, Dashwood, Arthur Dashwood, R. A., R. Edgell, and R. Fayrer, of the Relieving Force; General Sir Wm. Olpherts, K.C.B., V. C., General D. Dodgson; Major-Generals McBean, D.I Limond, Lockhart, C. B.; Messrs. H. D. Wallock and J. Anderson; Surgeon-General Sir J. Fahrer, and Mr. W. Capper. In November 1858 thirty-one officers took part in the first commemoration dinner held at the London Tavern; of this number only eight were present on the 8th, viz:—Colonels Boileau, H. Evans, Charles Fletcher; Surgeon-General Sir J Fahrer, Deputy Surgeons-General Greenhow and Partridge, Mr. W. Capper and Colonel R. C. Germon.

A EUROPEAN engine-driver, who had recently recovered from illness while running through the Simalta cutting on Wednesday, on the chord line, fell off his engine and was picked up unconscious. His skull is fractured and one of his eyes has come out. There is little hope of his recovery.

EXPERIMENTS with cordite at Mian Mir, with a view to testing its capacity to stand the Indian climate, have been concluded. The result is said to be satisfactory. The Ordnance Department will now see whether cartridges subjected to exposure have deteriorated as regards their ballistic properties. Some fresh cordite has been sent out from England to be experimented with on points connected with its explosive force, the strain set up in guns, the initial velocity given to shells, &c.

THE COMING ELECTION.

THE *Times* writing on June 10, said:—It is understood that the front Opposition bench will do everything in their power to assist in bringing the work of the Session to a close in time for the dissolution to take place in the week ending the 25th instant. There are a number of questions which certain of the Radicals are anxious to discuss on the Civil Service Estimates, and at present the disposition to allow the votes to go through unchallenged is not absolutely unanimous. Mr. Labouchere is, however, said to be in accord with the Gladstonian leaders as to the desirability of winding up the business without delay; and when the critical period arrives it is improbable that any serious obstruction will have to be overcome.

A Nonconformist Unionist Association has been es tablished at Chester, and, in reply to an invitation to be p resent at a demonstration there, Mr. Chamberlain recently wrote:—"I regret that my engagements will prevent my being present at the meeting of the Chester Nonconformists Association. The general election which is now rapidly approaching will throw great responsibility on the Nonconformists of Great Britain, and if they assist in imposing Home Rule on their co-religionists in Ireland they will be false to all their traditions and to all their principles. The experience of the last 12 months has shown conclusively that Home Rule in Ireland means the rule of the nominees of the Irish Roman Catholic priesthood. Forunately, the old spirit of Puritanism is not dead in the breasts of the men of Ulster, and they have made it clear that they will never submit to be dominated by a Parliament which will be the servile institution of Archbishop Walsh and Archbishop Croke. None the less they ought not to be placed in the position of having to choose between the transfer of their allegiance to an authority which they loathe and despise, and resistance either passive or open to its decrees. If the Nonconformists of Great Britain do as they would be done by they will not even ask the Protestants of Ireland to put their lives, their property, and their civil and religious liberties at the feet of the leaders of the National League and the priests by whom they are influenced.

Mr. Walter Long, M.P., who has quite recovered from his illness, addressed two meetings of his constituents on Saturday (4th instant) at Poulshot and Worton, near Devizes. In the course of his addresses Mr. Long referred to the suggested retention of the Irish members at Westminster under the Gladstonian scheme of Home Rule. In his opinion this proposal was preposterous and ridiculous. To retain the Irish members at St. Stephen's would be ten times worse than not to retain them. Irish electors would be able not only to exercise sole control over Ireland, but to exercise control over English, Scotch, and Welsh questions also. If they gave Home Rule to Ireland they could not refuse it to Scotland, Wales, Lancashire, and Cornwall, because these portions of the country were as populous and their interests as different from the rest of the Empire as those of Ireland were.

Speaking at Falmouth the Earl of Kimberley in indicating the Liberal programme said that they intended to make the local government measures a reality and to complete them, and that they intended to have district and parish councils which would touch the people very closely, the present system in rural districts being simply wretched. A cardinal point in their programme was one man one vote. Registration must be looked into, the present system being monstrous in its working. They also had a notion—no doubt a very Radical but not a destructive or revolutionary one—that it would be an advantage to Parliament to have a certain number of representative of labour sent up from the working classes. They had important views with regard to land legislation and a fairer adjustment of taxation. On the question of local option the Liberal party had made up their minds that the time had come when the various communities throughout the kingdom were entitled to have some direct voice as to the number of liquor shops in their districts, and if they were in favour of such a policy they must vote for Liberal candidates. As to Ireland, the Government had not given what it promised. The Liberal policy was to give to Ireland a Legislature to deal with local affairs, leaving to the Imperial Parliament the management of Imperial affairs, Ireland having representatives for the purpose. As to the approaching election he looked forward to it with unabated confidence and buoyant hope.

PREPARATION.

A split in the Unionist vote is threatened at the forthcoming election in North St. Pancras. Mr. John Leighton, Liberal Unionist, has now definitely announced his intention to contest the seat against the sitting Liberal member, Mr. T. H. Bolton, M.P., and the nominee of the Conservative party, Mr. E. R. Moon.

There will be a very lively four-cornered contest in North-East Bethnal-green. Mr. George Howell, the present member, again solicits the suffrages of the Liberals and Radicals; Mr. Taylor comes forward as a labour candidate; Mr. Ballard is an independent; and Mr. Harry H. Marks is accepted as the Conservative candidate.

In Central Hackney besides Mr. Fyfe Stewart, (the Gladstonian candidate); Sir Andrew Scoble, Q.C., K.C.S.I., (C.), and the Hon. W. F. B. Massey Mainwaring (L. U.), will ask for the support of the electors.

It has been decided by the Strand Liberal and Radical Association to put forward no candidate in opposition to the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, the sitting member.

At a meeting of the Westminster Liberal and Radical Council, Mr. Leif Jones was unanimously selected to contest the constituency in opposition to the sitting member, Mr. Burdett-Coutts.

A meeting of the Hammersmith Liberal and Radical Association has adopted Mr. Frank Smith, L.C.C., as their candidate at the general election.

At a meeting at Bury, Dr. Parks has been adopted as the Gladstonian candidate. Dr. Parks has resigned the mayoralty of Bury in order to accept the position.

Mr. Ernest F. G. Hatch, who contested the Gorton Division of South-east Lancashire as a Unionist at the bye-election in 1889, will do so again.

Mr. C. J. Monk, Unionist, will oppose Mr. T. Robinson, the sitting member for the representation of the city of Gloucester. Mr. Monk has had a long Parliamentary connexion with Gloucester. He was first returned in 1859, and again in 1865, 1868, 1874, and 1880.

The executive committee of the Widnes Conservative Association have unanimously adopted as their candidate at the coming general election Mr. John Saunders Gilliat, who has represented the Clapham Division since July, 1886. The retiring M. P. for the division is Mr. T. C. Edwards-Moss, whose health prevents him from seeking re-election.

Sir Lyon Playfair, M. P., will be opposed in the South Division of Leeds by Mr. Reginald James Neville, of 3, Temple-gardens, London, who has been adopted by the local Conservative Association. In East Leeds the Conservative candidate will be Mr. William Henry Aylmer Morton, of 35, Eaton-square, London.

Mr. Robert Cameron, of Sunderland, has consented to contest the Central Division of Sheffield against Mr. Howard Vincent, in response to the invitation of the Central Liberal Association of Sheffield. The majority for Mr. Vincent at the 1886 election was 1,196.

The executive committee of the South Shields Unionist Association has unanimously selected Mr. H. H. Wainwright, of Blackpool, to contest the borough at the general election.

Mr. John M. Robertson, editor of the National Reformer and the Bradlaugh Radical Association candidate for Northampton, is withdrawing from the candidature. This leaves the present members, Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Manfield, the only adopted candidates for Northampton.

Commander Bethell, M. P., for the Holderness division of East Yorkshire, has been formally adopted as Unionist candiate, and has accepted the position. Mr. J H Anderson, of London, is the Gladstonian candidate.

Mr. R. E. Monteith Smith, M. A., Advocate of Edinburgh, has consented to contest Buteshire in the Gladstonian interest in opposition to Mr. A Graham Murray, the Solicitor-General for Scotland.

Captain Owen Thomas, of Bryndu, Llanfechell, has been selected as the Unionist candidte for Anglesey in opposition to Mr. Thomas Lewis, the sitting Gladstonian, member.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE EIGHT HOURS QUESTION.

At a meeting of the executive council of the London Trades Council, specially summoned by Mr. George Shipton, the secretary, was held at the offices, Whitefriars-street, for the purpose of considering Mr. Gladstone's letter and request that a deputation should wait upon him on the 16th instant. At the close of the meeting it was intimated that the council had decided to send a deputation to Mr. Gladstone in accordance with the terms of his letter, and that the secretary of the London Trades Council was instructed to acquaint Mr. Gladstone with that fact. On the question of the composition of the deputation it was pointed out that the demonstration committee had not yet been dissolved. The feeling of the exconfive was that Mr. Gladstone wished the deputation to be composed of as few persons possible, consequently, it was resolved that the executive of the council should form the deputation. A discussion ensued as to whether the deputation should be public or not. The majority of the delegates were in favour of the deputation being public, but that question was adjourned.

NONCONFORMISTS AND HOME RULE.

An address is being forwarded to all the Nonconformist ministers in Great Britain, entitled "An appeal from their brethren in Ireland." This document sets forth the opinion of the numerous signatories to the effect that the whole body of Irish Protestants are practically unanimous in their desire to continue to be governed with their British brethren by the Imperial Parliament, and they dread and deprecate the being placed in any respect under the power of a separate Irish Parliament. That no guarantees, moral or material, can be devised which will guard the rights of the Protestant minorities against the encroachment of a Roman Catholic majority endowed with legislative and executive powers, and directed by their clergy. That an Irish National Parliament, the majority in which would be elected on the nomination of the Roman Catholic priests, would claim and exercise the right to tax Protestants for the maintenance of educational institutions in the direct interests of Roman Catholicism, would legalize the desecration of the Lord's Day and would ultimately establish and endow the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland. That Home Rule legislation would nullify many of the benefits of recent Imperial legislation for Ireland, and would reproduce the condition of lawlessness, outrage, terror, and distress which flourished prior to the present Government coming into power; would accentuate the social and religious differences of its peoples, and there is too much reason to fear would involve them in serious feuds from which Ireland would receive lasting injury, and which would prove a source of trouble and weakness to Great Britain.

PROFESSOR DICEY ON HOME RULE.

On Wednesday Professor Dicey delivered a lecture to the Oxford Liberal Unionist Association, of which he is the president. The Warden of All Souls' (Sir William Anson) presided. In the course of his address Professor Dicey asked what was meant by Home Rule. It meant, in effect, the Bill of 1886 combined with the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, and such a measure involved an independent Irish Ministry and Irish Parliament, the limitations of the authority of the Irish Parliament and the presence in the British Parliament of Irish representatives having the right to vote on English affairs. The measure combined the nominal supremacy of the British Parliament, with the real independence of the Irish Parliament, and Mr. Gladstone had never ventured to assert that he did not propose a scheme of this kind to Mr. Parnell. The objections to Home Rule were that it was the very worst form of Government for England and for Ireland which human ingenuity could devise. England was responsible for the enforcement of the law in Ireland, yet with an independent Irish Executive she could not enforce it. England's veto on laws passed by the Irish Government would be a mere form, and practically it could not be used, for the Irish representatives at Westminster would be the guarantee of English helplessness. The plain truth was that Gladstonian Home Rule meant the weakening of England and the corruption of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone had experimented in Irish legislation, but his experiments had turned out failures. Home Rule was adopted because the Land Act of 1881 had failed in its object. As to the plea that Home Rule would bring rest to England and peace to Ireland, as far as it was possible to predict anything they might confidently assert that it would be the beginning and not the end of controversy and contests. A large minority of Irishmen detested Home Rule. Nationalists wished for a kind of Home Rule which if it did not mean independence, was utterly unlike the political subordination which English Home Rulers meant to confer upon Ireland. They were told that Home Rule was not independence. That was true; it would, however, lay the foundation for a demand for independence. They heard, and would hear, much of the dangers from Ulster, but there was one danger—and that a very real one—of which they did not hear much at present, but should Home Rule be granted they might hear more than they liked of it in the future. Why should not the Protestants, who felt themselves betrayed, join the true nationalists in a demand for independence? There would be much to be said from an Irish point of view in favour of this course. Independence would be morally better for Ireland than the semi-independence of Home Rule. It would, at any rate, be maintained, be far less irritating.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M. P., on Tuesday, 7th June, presided at a meeting of Divisional and Ward Chairmen of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association. The meeting was restricted almost entirely to the officers referred to, in addition to whom were Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., Mr. Powell Williams, M.P., Mr. J. T. Bunce, and Mr. J. S. Baily. Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of his speech, criticised Mr. Gladstone very severely. He said the Gladstonians in the last few months had rather overreached themselves in the bid for popularity which they had been making. It was said that a spendthrift was a person who was always most ready to make promises because he could not be called upon to fulfil them—(laughter)—and it seemed evident that no sensible or intelligent man would believe it to be possible for the Gladstonian spendthrifts to perform one-tenth of the promises which they had been lavishing upon every conceivable question, and in all parts of the country (cheers). Take a recent illustration. Mr. Gladstone and the leaders of his party had formed an opinion which was entirely adverse to any interference by legislation in the hours of labour. He (Mr. Chamberlain) differed from them upon this point. He had always thought that, although it would be necessary to proceed with the greatest care and experimentally in a matter of this vast importance, yet that there was no reason whatever to assume that legislation might not materially assist the wishes of the majority in many trades, and especially in trades which are laborious and dangerous to shorten the hours of the labour in which they were engaged (hear, hear). But he wanted to speak of Mr. Gladstone (laughter). Mr. Gladstone had taken rightly or wrongly, a different view. He had expressed himself strongly, accordingly, when the other day the leaders of the Federation asked him for an interview he wrote to them that he did not think that the interview could possibly be of any advantage, and he respectfully, therefore, declined to see them. That was a dignified and a consistent position for a leader of a party to take. But what happened? In the course of a few days it was brought home to Mr. Gladstone's mind that in view of the strength of what was called the labour party this was a dangerous position to take up—(hear, hear)—and thereupon the great leader came down from his pedestal, made another approach to the leaders of the Federation, and wrote to them in all humility—(laughter)—to ask them to be good enough to furnish him with information which he could consider, and upon which he could come to some settled conclusion. The Labour Federation snubbed the great leader. They told him that all the information which was necessary for the purpose was already at his disposal, and they declined to furnish him with anything special for his particular advantage. They would think that, under the circumstances, Mr. Gladstone would have closed the correspondence. Not a bit of it (laughter). There were votes to be gained, and after an interval Mr. Gladstone wrote that he now thought the interview might take place with advantage (laughter and "hear, hear"). That was a novel romance of politics in several chapters, and now they had come to the last. He had said that never in the history of English politics had a great leader occupied a position so humiliating as Mr. Gladstone had done in this mad pursuit of the votes of the electorate (cheers). But it was not only in regard to labour questions of the question of eight hours that this course had been taken by the Gladstonian leaders. Mr. Gladstone accepted Home Rule only to secure the support of 85 Irish members—Home Rule, which up to that time in the long course of 50 years of political experience he had always denounced as impossible and even as absurd. Mr. Gladstone had accepted Welsh disestablishment in order to placate the Welsh members, and how far he had succeeded any one who had read recent reports of Parliamentary proceedings would be well able to appreciate. Then Mr. Gladstone had swallowed whole the policy of three acres and a cow—(hear, hear)—the policy which he (Mr. Gladstone) had formerly described as one of "a certain Mr. Jesse Collings, with whom I do not agree"—in order to secure the support of the agricultural labourers. He advocated recently the taxation of ground rents, in order to increase the number of his supporters in London. He had adopted that portion of the Newcastle programme which provided for local option without compensation to any of those who might be deprived of their livelihood, by no fault of their own, in a business in which they had engaged under sanction of the law, in order to secure the support of Sir Wilfrid Lawson and his friends. Mr. Gladstone had now undertaken to see the workmen in reference to the question of eight hours, and although three weeks ago he was entirely opposed to any conference, it would not be surprising if in three weeks Mr. Gladstone was one of the most fervent advocates of the principle of a universal eight hours (laughter, and hear, hear). He (Mr. Chamberlain) was not now dealing with the merits of those questions; but he asked them simply to consider that Mr. Gladstone, who up to the year 1886 was opposed to them, had now swallowed everyone of them in order to secure the support which they could bring him (cheers). That, at all events, was not a creditable state of things, and the working classes and others concerned might well doubt the importance of an adhesion which came to them not from conviction. They had been accepted by Mr. Gladstone as a bribe, in order to secure support for his Irish policy, and he—this great leader for whom they had all in their time entertained the greatest respect and admiration—had now descended to the level of the American stump orator, who said, "These are my opinions, gentlemen, and if you do not like them, they can be changed" (laughter and cheers). Mr. Chamberlain then proceeded to defend the Liberal Unionist support of the Government, urging that the Government had passed liberal measures. Referring to the opposition of Ulster to Home Rule, he said that the resistance of Ulster was absolutely fatal to the Gladstonian scheme of Home Rule, which would be the beginning of anarchy.

MR. GLADSTONE AT HAWARDEN.

On Tuesday, June 1, Hawarden Castle was visited by large parties of excursionists from Warwickshire and Lancashire, and Mr. Gladstone, called upon for a speech, said: Gentlemen, you are aware I think that I have heavy work in prospect—(hear, hear, and cheers)—and I must not attempt to do that work to-day. Let me say, however, first how much pleasure it gives to my wife and me, and even you see to our little granddaughter, to meet you in this place. ("God bless thee" and cheers.) Secondly, how glad we are that you have the pleasure of so beautiful a day. There is only one thing I feel a scraple about, and that is I wish you would put your hats on on account of the sun. I am afraid somebody will be getting into mischief. I dare not stand without an umbrella over my head I can tell you, but then your heads have better roofs upon them than mine (Voices: "But not better brains," and cheers). Mine had a better roof at one time than it has now. I will only say to you that I am very glad indeed to meet you under any circumstances, but especially in the presence of your worthy candidate. I have not the least doubt that you will do justice to him and to your cause. (A Voice: "We will win by a thousand depend upon it.") It is a good cause, and it is a great cause (cheers). There never were heavier and larger issues involved in a political cause at any time than there are at the present moment. You are not old enough as Liberals, most of you, to look back over the battles of 50 years, but those who are old enough know very well that during those 50 years the Liberal party has been engaged in fighting battles, all of which it has won—(hear, hear)—and not only so, but all of which are now pretty well acknowledged to be for the benefit of the country. The battle of Free Trade all the Tories have acknowledged to be for the great benefit of the country, although it seems now from some of the declarations made in high quarters as if they were thinking about changing their minds again (laughter). Never mind whether they do or not, you will stick to your flag, and you will continue, I hope, to support every cause that tends to the welfare of the people and the strength and the prosperity of the empire, and you may depend upon it you never had a greater cause; you never had a more sacred cause, you never had a more hopeful cause than that which is to be decided if it please God at the coming election (cheers). God bless you all, gentlemen.

EDUCATION AND COLONISATION BY EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

THE following letter is published in the *Times*:—

SIR,—Under this heading there appeared in your issue of June 2 an article for which I, in common with all other Anglo-Indians, must be grateful, in so far as it evidences a desire to ameliorate the present conditions of our residence in India.

I believe, however, that the true remedy lies in a very different direction to that indicated by you. I would advocate the encouragement by our Government of the "colonising" of parts of India by Europeans. My acquaintance with India began in 1873, since when I have resided continuously in the Madras Presidency until April of this year. I will therefore confine my remarks to Southern India, of which I may claim to know something. I contend that all those parts of the extensive hill ranges of the Madras Presidency which are above fever range, should be reserved for European and genuine Eurasians.

The climate of those parts of the Nilgiris and the Pulneys to which Europeans already resort may fairly be said to be better than that of England. There is much truth in what you say regarding the unsatisfactory nature of the education for Anglo-Indian children, which has hitherto been and is now available in India. But this failure of supply is surely the result principally, if not entirely, of the failure of demand. When it has been the almost universal custom for us, Anglo-Indians, to send our children home to England, the plan of educating them in India cannot be said to have had a fair trial. Those parents who may have tried it were presumably those least likely to see that it was made a success. I have known cases where men in highly paid offices sent their sons to the Nilgiris for education, and then by failure in remittances drove the schoolmaster to close his school.

But I am satisfied that there is no reason why there should not be flourishing and excellent schools on the hills of India, which would compete in a very short time with the escholastic agencies in, say, Canada, which contributes her creditable quota to the public services of the mother country. The intervention of Government would be necessary at the outset to build suitable accommodation and to guarantee for an experimental term of years the teaching staff against loss. And it would probably be necessary or expedient for a time to arrange for such cheap fees as would induce parents to take their share in the initial risk unavoidable to such an undertaking.

In ten or, at the most, fifteen years there could, I believe, be established schools which would compare satisfactorily with that at Bedford, or even with those at Clifton and Cheltenham. The cost of India of starting such institutions for an important class of the subjects of the Empire would not be great, and might fairly be considered to be recouped by the benefit the country would derive from the presence in it of an increased permanent European population.

This leads me to the other part of my scheme—namely, that if our hill ranges were colonised it would only be a very few years before European residents in the plains would be able to purchase with the rupee, however depreciated, many of the supplies referred to in your article as being now only procurable from Europe and for gold. At Ootacamund to-day you can get excellent locally-brewed beer, very good confectionery and preserves, while many of the English varieties of vegetables are good and plentiful. Barley is grown to a considerable extent by the Badagas, and oats, as get of a very poor kind, all over the country, and probably tracts can be found where wheat will thrive.

The hill ranges are for the most part lying idle now overgrown in places with jungle, which renders them feverish. But thousands upon thousands of acres on these uninhabited highlands could, I believe, be reclaimed by civilisation and science and rendered healthy for the residence of Europeans as required. As it is, there is room and to spare in perfectly healthy places on the Nilgiris and Puineys for enough Europeans to give the scheme under the auspices of Government a fair trial.

When the hills have been "colonised," it is obvious that a new labour market will be opened to India to find her public servants in—a market which will offer her a supply of soldiers for her defence of a class which she cannot now afford to employ in the numbers which her best foreign policy would dictate.

If a commission were to be appointed consisting of a few retired members of the Councils of the Indian provinces and a few Indian surgeons-general, with such a man as Mr. Rhodes, of South Africa, for its moving spirit, I venture to assert that such a scheme as that I have sketched so roughly above would be found practicable and of far-reaching benefits to both India and the Anglo-Indians.

Bath, June 4. F. ROWLANDSON.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND SCRIPTURE READERS.

THE Duke of Connaught presided at Princes' Hall, Piccadilly, on June 3, at the annual meeting of the Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society. The Committee, in their report, regretted the death of the late President, General Sir A. J. Lawrence, but thought they had found a fitting successor in Viscount Wolseley. The income had fallen short, and there was now an accumulated debt of 1,093*l*., of which there was no immediate prospect of removal. There were at present seventy-six readers distributed over the British Dominions, but the committee felt that the number was far too small, and made an urgent appeal for further support. The chairman, after referring with regret to the death of the late president, congratulated the society on the choice of General Viscount Wolseley. He fully recognised the excellent work that the society was doing, and was only echoing the feelings of the Army chaplains when he said that they were always ready to accept the help of the scripture reader. The society was, however, in want of funds to carry on its work. The position of the society was of the greatest importance, because laymen were able to accomplish what chaplains could not always do. He concluded by heartily commending the object to the public support. On the motion of the Chaplain-General, Dr. Edghill, seconded by Canon Wilberforce, the report was adopted.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE WANTAGE COMMITTEE.

THE "Manchester Guardian" makes the following further remarks in reference to Lord Roberts and the Wantage Committee:—

Lord Roberts has committed the unpardonable offence of being in India, rendering arduous and valuable service to the State, when he might have been answering questions in Lord Wantage's Committee-room. For this he must, of course, be fitly punished, and what could be more righteous than that his opinions on the terms and conditions of service in the Army should be thrown into the waste-paper basket? Mr. Brodrick, when questioned, did not put the matter quite in this light. He had one of the usual circumlocutory formulæ. Mr. Stanhope, he declared, had no knowledge of any evidence received by the Committee, but not published. In other words, Mr. Stanhope professes not to know that Lord Roberts has opinions on these matters, and that he has communicated them to the Committee. What this means we cannot tell, for Mr. Brodrick at once contradicted his own statement by saying that many officers had sent in opinions, but that the Committee had decided not to publish them. The Committee was responsible. Mr. Brodrick is laughing at the House of Commons. He knows quite well that Mr. Stanhope can publish Lord Roberts's opinions if he chooses. Lord Roberts, on hearing in the spring of last year that a committee was about to inquire into Army organisation, wrote a memorandum, entitled "National Prosperity and its Effect on the Army," which was intended to assist the Government in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. The views which are expressed in this document are remarkably broad and liberal. The following passage, in which the quoted words are ours, shows the spirit in which Lord Robberts approaches the subject:—

"There seems to be a tendency among the military advisers of Government at home to have recourse to mere temporary palliatives whenever a marked deficiency is apparent in the number of recruits that come forward for enlistment. The physical tests are still further relaxed, a slight increase of pay or a gratuity is offered, or some trival indulgence is granted. In short, the conditions of service are being constantly modified to suit the exigencies of the moment. It surely would be a wiser and in the end a more economical course boldly to face and resolutely to overcome the difficulties we have now experienced for many years in keeping our small army up to its proper strength, and "to adopt a system which will render military service as honour and desirable a profession for the private soldier and non-commissioned officer as it is for the commissioned ranks." I have long been of opinion that the root of the evil we are endeavouring to remedy is a want of appreciation of the changed condition of life among the working classes in the United Kingdom. . . . The question with which Government, in common with every other employer of labour on a large scale, has to deal is one of contract, and what we want is that the contract made between the State and the soldier should be advantageous to the former and satisfactory to the latter.

We cannot but think that a paper written by so eminent an authority as Lord Roberts and embodying these statesmanlike views ought to have been laid before Parliament along with the opinions, none of which have greater weight, contained in the Blue-book. The secret of their non-appearance, we suspect, must be that Lord Roberts sometimes tells plain truths. For instance, in his "note on the Report of Lord Wantage's Committee," &c. written about a month ago, he quotes stat

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK.

A CIRCULAR was issued on Wednesday evening, June 8, by the New Oriental Bank (Limited), announcing the decision of the directors to suspend payments, owing to the depreciation in silver, the consequent increasing distrust throughout Great Britain of investment in silver countries, and the withdrawal of capital from the East, coupled with the wholly unprecedented condition of trade in China, Japan, the Straits, and Australia, and the recent disastrous hurricane in Mauritius. The immediate cause of the bank's having had again to suspend payment, says the *Times*, is the withdrawal of deposits, by Scotch depositors more particularly. The drain upon the bank's cash from this source has been accompanied by the withdrawal of deposits at the Eastern branches generally, the crowning blow being, it is believed, delivered when the Singapore Government withdrew some $300,000. It is well known to those experienced in Eastern trade that the fall in the exchange on London has step by step brought a loss with it on the whole of the money which these banks employ in the East. Since the reconstruction of the Oriental Bank Corporation its business has been largely assisted by deposits from Scotland, and as the fall in the exchange has been from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 2d., which is the rate, we understand, at which the bank has had to bring home some of its deposits, including the 5 per cent. interest allowed, there must have been a loss on that money of fully 17 per cent. Business, besides, with Australia and China has been for some time past very bad, and the special difficulties inherent to Eastern trade have not, it need hardly be said, been diminished by the effects of the Baring crisis.

The following is the text of the circular :—

"Sir,—I regret to inform you that the directors of the Corporation, at a meeting of the board held this afternoon (June 8) have found it necessary to suspend further payments by the bank, owing to the depreciation in silver, the consequent increasing distrust throughout Great Britain of investments in silver countries, and the withdrawal of capital from the East, coupled with the wholly unprecedented condition of trade in China, Japan, the Straits, and Australia, and the recent disastrous hurricane in Mauritius. Steps have been taken to protect the assets.—By order of the board,

"(Signed) Robert Turner, Rohde, Gen. Manager."

The directors next day presented a petition for the winding-up of the bank. The petition is in the name of the bank itself, and will be heard on June 25 before Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, who, under the Companies Winding-up Act, which has recently come into operation, has sole control of the company cases.

Our City correspondent—says the *Standard*—says that the catastrophe has been expected any time these last six or eight months, and, in fact, the bank could not have lived so long as it has done but for the fixed deposit system. In its origin it was an attempt to build a new institution upon the ruins of an old, without clearing those ruins away. Besides its losses through banking in the East, the concern is understood to be heavily locked up in house property in Melbourne, and it has never got clear of the old bank's commitments in Mauritius, where its difficulties and those of the Oriental Bank Estates Company have lately been aggravated by pure misfortune. The immediate cause of the stoppage was the steady withdrawal of the fixed deposits as they became due. Within the least twelve months the bank has had to pay out fully a million on this account, and it is still liable for 4,000,000*l.*, for it advertised everywhere for these deposits at high rates of interest. Besides its fixed deposits it is liable for about 600,000*l.* on drafts and acceptances, and, contingently, for 900,000*l.* on endorsements. It also joined the Baring Guarantee Fund to the extent of 100,000*l.* The paid-up capital is 607,000, and there is nothing to call up on the shares. Only half a million of this capital is sterling; the remainder is in rupee and dollar shares issued in the East. Attempts have been made to issue a Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock, to take the place of the fixed for a year or two; but the stock was not fancied. There is, of course, no reserved fund.

On inquiring at the Edinburgh office of the Bank writes *Scotsman*, our representative was informed that the New Oriental Banking Corporation had a very large number of Scottish depositors. According to the prospectus interest at 2½ per cent. per annum was allowed on the minimum monthly balance if not below £100; and in the present state of the money market that seems to have tempted a large number of people on the side of the Border to invest their money in the Bank which has acquired an excellent reputation in Scotland. There is an Edinburgh branch of which Sir David F. Auchterlonie is manager. There is also a branch at 6 Panmure Street, Dundee. It is understood that there are comparatively few depositors in Glasgow, and that the sums involved are of no great amount; but no definite information can as yet be obtained.

THE TSAR AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

ON Tuesday morning (June 7), the Emperor William and the Tsar met at Kiel. The former had arrived on the previous day on board the Hohenzollern. The Tsar went to Kiel from Copenhagen in the Russian Imperial yacht Polar Star.

Before landing the Emperors exchanged visits on board their respective yachts, the first meeting taking place on the Hohenzollern. The German Emperor stood ready to receive his Imperial guest as soon as he stepped on deck, and the two Monarchs embraced and kissed each other three times. The Russian Emperor wore the uniform of the German Alexander Regiment, and the Emperor William that of the Russian regiment of which he is honorary colonel. The Tsar remained in conversation with the Emperor in the saloon of the Hohenzollern for 20 minutes, and then returned to the Polar Star where he shortly afterwards received a return visit from the Emperor William. At its close the two Sovereigns proceeded to the Castle.

They spent most of the afternoon together inspecting the German flagship Baden, and the works of the North Sea and Baltic Canal at Holtenau. The Imperial party also went on board the Beowulf, the vessel commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia.

At 7 o'clock a grand dinner was given at the Castle. The Polar Star, with the Tsar and suite on board, left the harbour at half-past 9 on her return to Copenhagen. With the consent of the Tsar, the Emperor William appointed his Majesty an Admiral "a la suite" in the German navy.

The meeting was particularly cordial. The Tsar was in the best of spirits, and conversed freely with the distinguished persons who had been honoured with invitations to breakfast at the Palace. From all appearances the Imperial visit seems to bear out the character of personal and friendly cordiality already indicated by the readiness shown on both sides to bring about an interview. Commenting upon the meeting the (Novosti) and the "Novoe Vremya" regard the event as having a reassuring character for Europe, proving, as it does, Russia's sincere desire to live at peace with nations equally well disposed. The "Novoe Vremya" adds :—"The fact of the meeting, however, should not encourage Germany in any delusion that it will have other consequences than that of affirming Russia's peaceful aims, for, as Russia remains unwaveringly determined to sacrifice neither her interest nor the national dignity to the improvement of relations with Germany, she will certainly propose no modification of the European political situation as resulting from the renewal of the Triple Alliance."

The honorary rank of Admiral in the German navy conferred upon the Tsar constitutes a distinction all the more significant that it was created specially for the occasion, such a title never having yet been borne on the German Navy List. Even if, as it is believed, the interview did not lead to any general discussion of political topics, the marked cordiality with which the Tsar reciprocated the courteous attentions of his Imperial host cannot fail to leave its impress, for a time at least, upon the relations of the two countries. If it is not an earnest of renewed friendship, it is, at least, an assurance of peaceful intentions.

AN Army order notifies that cadets who have passed out of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, December 1891, and also all Militia officers who have passed their competitive examination for Army commission March 1892, may be considered eligible for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps, even if they were not actually admitted into the Army before September 1892.

RAVACHOL and his associates are in somewhat murky and unpicturesque surroundings. The prison at St. Etienne stands close to the central street which links together the two workmen's suburbs of that busy manufacturing town. It runs with wonderful straightness, and when lit up by its countless gas lamps presents a curious and perhaps an unique spectacle, as it is nearly a mile in length. Behind the prison is the little river Furan, which supplies the tanneries and laundry establishments of St. Etienne. The population, most of whom are engaged in the coal mines, are industrious and practical, and in the past, at any rate, have not given much evidence of sympathy with socialism. St. Etienne is, in fact, a sort of French Darlington, and the first of the French railways was laid to connect it with Lyons.

THE UGANDA DIFFICULTY.

THE "Eclair," in reference to the alleged fighting in Uganda, publishes a letter from M. E. Spuller, April 8, 1889, when he was Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the head of the French African Missions, which shows that at that time the White Friars were staunch supporters of their English and Protestant fellow-workers in the cause of civilisation. The letter runs thus :—

The British Minister in Paris has just officially informed me that the Queen's Government entertained a high sense of the aid afforded by the Algiers Fathers during the recent rising in Uganda to two English missionaries, Messrs. Walker and Gordon, who were in great danger in the hands of the natives. I lose no time in making you acquainted with this acknowledgment. I have requested our agent at Zanzibar to forward to the Fathers of the mission, together with my own congratulations, the thanks of the British Government.

By way of comment the "Eclair" adds :—

These facts speak for themselves, and require no comment. Captains Lugard and Williams, agents of the East Africa Company, repay the debt contracted by the British Government in 1888 by mowing down the French missions with their Maxim guns. We all know what the good faith of the English was worth—we now see what their gratitude amounts to.

Of course, says the Paris correspondent of the "Standard," it is quite plain to all Englishmen that there must be a mistake somewhere. That Captain Lugard, or Captain Williams, or the East Africa Company, have any share in raining or shooting down Catholic missionaries is what no Englishman will credit, and it may be pointed out that there is no evidence to support it. The "Temps" states that, according to information received, the six Catholic missions at Uganda have been destroyed. They consisted of seventeen priests and 50,000 neophytes.

A Reuter telegram from Paris says that it is stated in that city that should the account furnished by Bishop Hirth of the fighting be confirmed, the French Government will insist on the re-establishment there of a Catholic Mission, and will probably demand punishment of the instigators of the alleged outrages.

The publication of the Blue Book on Uganda has produced a good effect in Berlin, and the tone of the German Press regarding Great Britain is much less bitter. The "National Zeitung," which reproduces lenghty extracts of the Blue Book, states that the contents are such as to excite the greatest interest in further reports from Uganda, and to induce a suspension of judgment until full details have been received.

The "Berlin Post" published a letter written by father Achte in 1891, which shows the hostile spirit of the French Catholics even then, and concludes with the words—

Though the struggle against the Mahomedans is scarcely finished, we must begin another quite as bitter and even more difficult against the Protestants. The present moment appears favourable for spreading the Catholic faith and increasing the zeal of the Catholic Chiefs. It will inspire courage in the Catholic Army.

In the House of Commons on the 9th June, Colonel Nolan asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs if Captains Williams and Lugard held regular commissions from the East Africa Company, and if these were military commissions; if such commissions had been published in any Gazette; if the East Africa Company had the power of conferring commissions, and if such commissions conferred the power of levying war; and if Captains Lugard and Williams had infringed on the rights of the subjects of other European Powers, whether the Foreign Office was responsible.

Mr. J. W. Lowther: Inquiry has been made as to the position of these officers from the British East Africa Company, which has replied as follows :—Captains Williams and Lugard do not hold regular commissions from the East Africa Company, but are fulfilling the terms of a treaty concluded by the company with Mwanga on Dec. 26, 1890. In December 1889, Captain Lugard proceeded to East Africa for a holiday trip, and while there the Administrator ascertained that he would be willing, if permitted by the War Office, to serve the company for a time. Negotiations were therefore opened in London with the Commander-in-Chief, resulting in the loan of Captain Lugard for one year from the end of January 1890, and this has since been indefinitely extended. These preliminaries being settled Captain Lugard was deputed to proceed to Machakos for the purpose of finding the west road to the Victoria Nyanza. Owing, however, to a change of plan, consequent upon the Anglo-German Agreement, Captain Lugard, while waiting at Dagoreti, received instructions on Oct. 19 to proceed without delay to Uganda, to conclude a treaty with Mwanga. He was informed that the district had, under the above-noted agreement, passed under the control of the company, and it was impressed upon him that the then existing religious dissension must cease, and that full religious liberty to all denominations must be granted, every effort being made to impartially reconcile the conflicting interests. These instructions were fulfilled, and a treaty, a copy of which is to be found in the recent Blue Book, was entered into between the company and Mwanga on Dec. 26, 1890. A reference to this document will show that the administrative power vested in the company's representatives is clearly defined, and it is under this treaty that Captain Lugard and his staff are acting, assisted by Captain Williams, whose services have also been lent by the War Office.

Colonel Nolan said the latter part of the question had not been answered.

Mr. J. W. Lowther said he had told the hon. and gallant gentleman exactly the circumstances under which Captain Lugard had been appointed, and he could form his own conclusions from those facts. The Government were, of course, unable to say whether any rights had been infringed, because up to the present they were not aware of what Captain Lugard and Captain Williams had done.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a further question by Colonel Nolan, said that these officers, having been lent to the service of the East Africa Company, neither the Secretary of State nor the Commander-in-Chief had any control over their actions, nor did they accept any responsibility for their proceedings.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, June 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr T D Beighton, BCS
Mr M Finucane, B
Mr T C Hill, B
Mr F T Rayner, B
Mr D M Forbes, B
Mr J M Vacha, B
Mr E T Faulkner, B
Mr L Rice, M
Gen P H F Harris, ISC
Col H A Little, CB, ISC
Col J Burne, ISC
Col F W Macmullen, B Cav
Lt.-Col E Harvey, RE
Maj R F Trotter, B Cav
Maj T T Vaughan, R A
Maj T W C Leathem, Glos Regt
Capt R K Teversham, M Infy
Capt H S G Hall
Capt G V Burrows, ISC
Lt C R Elliot, ISC
Lt F F Weedon, RE
Surg-Lt-Col G F Beavan, I M D
Surg-Capt H M Morris, M D
Inspt-Vet-Surg F G Shaw

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J K E Verschoyle, B, 6 mos
Mr C Pater son, B, 3 days and to return
Mr H Couldry, B, 3 mos
Mr G L Searight, B, 2 mos
Mr T D Benington, B, 7 mos
Mr A E Hight, Bo, 3 mos
Mr H W Warden, Bo, 5 mos
Maj W A Broome, I S C, 4 mos
Maj B M Allen, I S C, 1 mo
Lt A W Dunlop, I S C, 6 mos.
Lt H A H Thompson, I S C, 4 mos
Lt N G Fraser, I S C
Brig-Surg Lt-Col W Finden, B 4 mos
Surg-Capt F Wyville Thomson, B, 4 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A S Womack, B C S
Mr A W Cruickshank, B C S
Col A C Toker, I S C
Capt A H Mason, R E

A PARISIAN journal states that the English have invented a new game called "Le Golf." This novel pastime, we are told, resembles both "crockett and lawn-tennis, its special feature being the use of a ball, a sort of marble, extremely small, which is struck by a mallet. Another element in the game is the erection of a little mound, which re calls the past time of fortresses played with marbles in our young days." This entertainment, carried on by the aid of a marble, a mallet, and a mound, is said by the French journalist to be at present the favourite amusement in the suburbs of London. He says that it does nor require a large space of ground, so that there is not reason why Le Golf should not become the rage this summer in the Parisian parks and French country-houses. "Le Golf" has another merit in the eyes of its Parisian champion, as he observes that it is unlike lawn-tennis, in so far that it does not oblige the players to keep on running about continually; it is not at all a fatiguing occupation, and is especially well suited to persons of tender years." In other words, according to the writer, it is a game exactly suited to French tastes.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR :—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original color, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

THE following list was read out at the Senate House, Cambridge, the morning the mail left, to a large attendance of students and others :—

PART I.—1891.

(In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.)

WRANGLERS.

Ds Cowell, Trinity
2 Sharpe, Christ's
3 Hough, St John's
4 Munro, Queen's
Polkington, St John's
6 Adamson, Trinity
Chevalier, St John's
8 Morton, St John's
9 Durell, Clare
Walley, Jesus
11 Mercer, J W, Caius
12 Kirby, St Catherine
Levine, Jesus
14 Aldis, Trinity
15 Craig, Emmanuel
Everett, P W, Trinity
17 M'Vicker, Christ's
18 Hartree, Trinity
Todd, Sidney Hall
20 Elliott, Trinity
21 Clay, St John's
22 Forth, St Catherine's
Mallik, Peterhouse
24 Burges, Trinity
25 Tubbs, Caius
Tuckett, Caius
27 Estcourt, Emmanuel
Fountain, King's
29 Stark, Peterhouse
30 Dunn, Pembroke
Glover, Trinity
32 Taylor, J R, Trinity
Vinter, Trinity
34 Dixon, F T, Trinity
Smith, R T, Johns

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Ds Marshall, Emmanuel
37 Cohen, Christ's
Mathews, Kings
39 Fitzroy, Trinity Hall
Houlton, Clare
41 Andrade, St Catherine's
Rosenberg, St John's
43 Dobbs, Trinity
44 Enson, Clare
Wallington, Kings
46 Williams, Queen's
47 Bocton, Clare
48 Boulton, Queen's
Le-Sueur, John's
50 Burton, Peterhouse
51 Crosthwaite, Pembroke
Datta, Emmanuel
53 Barr, Pembroke
Broomfield, Trinity
Brabant, Sidney Hall
55 Mason, Trinity
Green, G R B, Em'nuel
58 Atkinson, Emmanuel
Moore, St John's
Tishpande, St John's
60 Hemming, Jesus
Pritt, Queen's
Taylor, S, Corpus
61 Greville, St John's
Jenkins, Magdalen
65 Miles, St Clare
Ranson, Emmanuel
Smith, G H, St John's

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

Hackwood, St John's
69 Johnson, Trinity
Rowlands, Trinity
72 Hammond, J V, Selwyn
Smith, F M, St John's
Dawson, O H, Corpus
74 Ewbank, St John's
Thompson, Magdalen
77 Davis, Trinity Hall
Duckworth, F E, Selwyn
Walker, Emmanuel
80 Bosanquet, Clare
Fyffe, Queen's
Chaplin, Clare
82 Macalister, St John's
Skinner, Christ's
Carter, Christ's
85 Jacob, Caius
Taylor, J W, Corpus
Fletcher, Queen's
88 Welburn, Selwyn
Wonnacott, King's
91 Graham, Trinity
Green, R B, Sidney Hall
Knight, Emmanuel
Bickford, Pembroke
94 Byrde, Corpus
Dixon, O H, Corpus
Abbit, Down
97 Carter, W H, non-coll
Jackson, Pembroke
Jackson, Emmanuel
100 Martin, Trinity
Young, Trinity
103 Fryer, Jesus
Joshua, K Trinity
104 Morton, Selwyn
Young, Corpus
107 James, E B Caius
Jackson, Trinity
108 Clark, St John's
Cooper, H M Selwyn
Steele, Christ's
112 Bradbury, Queen's

WOMEN.

WRANGLERS.

Chisholm, G E'.....Girton (Between 23 and 24.)
Maddison, A J .....Girton (Equal to 27.)

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Goodman, E M .....Girton (Equal to 44.)
Lewis, M .....Girton (Between 61 and 63.)
Chamberlain, H ..Newnham (Equal to 51.)
Baxter, M F .....Girton
Hutchinson, L A ..Newnham (Between 68 and 69.)

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

Livingstone, R A.....Girton (Equal to 77.)
Bright, M L .....Girton (Between 90 and 91.)
Sampson, J M .....Newnham (Between 79 and 80.)
Monro, K F .....Girton (Equal to 104.)
Miatt, K M.....Newnham (Equal to 80.)

The senior wrangler, Mr. P. H. Cowell, of Trinity College, is the son of Mr. H. Cowell, of the Privy Council Bar. Born in 1870, he was educated at the Rev. E. St. John Parry's school, Stoke, Slough, and afterwards at Eton. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1889, where he won the Sheepshank Astronomical Exhibition in 1891. His private tutor was Mr. R. R. Webb, and College tutor, Dr. Glaisher.

Mr. Francis Robert Sharpe, second wrangler, is a scholar of Christ's College. He was born at Warrington in January, 1870, and was educated at Manchester Grammar School. His private tutor was Mr. R. R. Webb.

The third wrangler, Mr. Sydney Samuel Hough, son of Mr. Samuel Hough, was born in London, June, 1878, and educated at Christ's Hospital, where he gained the Pitt Club Exhibition. He came to St. John's in 1889, and holds a foundation scholarship. His private tutor was Mr. Webb.

DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

UNDER this heading Mr. W. S. Caine writes to the "Pall Mall Gazette" :—Sir,—Mr. Oudh-Behari Lal, B. A., a distinguished graduate of the Allahabad University, is the honorary secretary of the North-West Provinces branch of the Anglo Indian Temperance Association, of which Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., is president, and I am secretary. This gentleman applied last April to the Board of Revenue for the post of a probationary Deputy Collectorship, sending in the usual testimonials, which were of a high character. The Board of Revenue, on the strength of these testimonials, nominated him for the post. But on April 19 Mr. J. R. Reid, who I understand is the senior member of the Board of Revenue for the North-West Provinces, wrote as follows to Mr. Oudh Behari Lal :—

I am sorry that you are unwell and unable to call upon me. I therefore ask the questions which I wished to put you had I seen you personally. Kindly, when you are able, send me your answer to Naini Tal. It has been reported, apparently on good authority, that you were for a season in the employ of the National Congress Committee for the purpose of publicly advocating their views in the Punjab or some district outside Allahabad, and that you received a salary while on this errand. Also that you are connected directly with an association whose object is to overthrow to Excise and Opium systems of the Government. Please let me know whether there is any truth in these reports; and, if they should be correct, whether the facts were known to the gentlemen who have given you certificates and letters of recommendation in support of your application now to be taken into the employ of the Government.

Mr. Oudh Behari Lal replied that "it was quite true he was in the employ of the Congres Committee for two months-and-a-half, and that he never thought that in associating himself with the temperance movement he went in any way against the true interests of the Government; and that these facts were known to many, if not to all, of those who gave him testimonials." Mr. J. R. Reid replied, from Naini Tal, May 8, 1892, as follows:—"I regret to inform you that the Government has not accepted the Board's nomination of you as a probationary Deputy Collector."

I should like to ask, through your columns, and I have no doubt the question will be repeated in the House of Commons, if graduates of Indian Universities who choose to identify themselves with the Congress, or with the temperance movement, are to be considered by the Governments of India as disqualified for Government employment. The Anglo-Indian Temperance Association has considerably over a hundred branches throughout India, and in the published list of these branches there are a very large number of young men-graduates of universities, who will naturally feel much alarm if they find themselves thereby disqualified for Government employ. I cannot believe that Mr. Reid would venture to take this line of action without express instructions from Sir Auckland Colvin, the Governor of the North-West Provinces. This distinguished official has found it his duty to oppose publicly and bitterly both the Congress and the Temperance movement, but it is impossible to submit to such tyranny as now appears to be exercised in the North-West Provinces. I trust some satisfactory explanation may be forthcoming.—

GENTLEMEN passengers must not get into railway carriages which are labelled "Ladies only." Such is the lesson that has been impressed on the mind of Mr. Gardiner, a Sheffield merchant, by a fine of forty shillings and costs. It was proved, that although Mr. Gardiner had a first-class ticket from Barnsley to Sheffield, he preferred to take his seat in a third-class carriage which was labelled in this way. It further appeared that, having thus encroached upon the domain of the other sex, he conducted himself in a way to "interfere with the comfort" of a young lady who was the only other occupant of the compartment. For the latter conduct there could be no possible excuse, and Mr. Gardiner must now perceive that the ladies' compartment—or "wagon des dames," as Frenchmen say—would be a useless institution if it could be invaded at will by male intruders.

THE *Sportsman* publishes particulars of the fatal accident which befell J. Hall, the well-known cross-country rider, at Budapest, when riding Baron Rothschild's Amature. It appears that the horse ran out at the bend and collided with a post, so severely injuring Hall by his fall that he died a few minutes afterwards in the weighing-room, whither he had been removed on an ambulance. The funeral was made the occasion of a strong display of sympathy by the English racing colony. Poor Hall, who had only taken up his engagement a month previously, had made many friends during his short stay in his new home. It is a singular fact that Baron Rothschild had forbidden any of his horses running until the 1st of June and Amature was sent to the post without his knowledge.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

MY friend Tommy Atkins wishes to know why, if a commissioned officer is at liberty to manifest his grief for the death of a relative by wearing a crape band upon his arm, a non-commissioned officer or private should not enjoy the same privilege. I do not myself understand why anybody should desire to manifest his grief on this singular manner, but if such a desire exists, there is clearly no reason why the gratification of it should be limited to any one rank in the service. A private's feelings for the loss of his aunt or his mother-in-law are, I suppose, similar to those of a Field Marshal who has sustained a similar bereavement; and if a badge of woe is no dishonour to the Queen's uniform in the one case, it certainly is not in the other. I understand, however, that Tommy is prepared to accept in full satisfaction the right to a black button on his tunic or kersey. This, I think, might be made the basis of a compromise equally creditable to the hearts and heads of all concerned.

"The father of two sons serving in India" writes to me as follows. I know no more about the matter than appears in his letter, but I should like to understand what Mr. M'Cabe's position in is regard to the forces with which his name is associated. "Ne sutor" is a maxim which has nowhere more force than in regard to military operations, and that lesson has been taught quite often enough in India :—

Dear Truth,—Have you noticed the frequency and prominence with which Mr. M'Cabe's name appears in telegrams from Calcutta respecting the operations against the Lushais? We learn from day to day that Mr. M'Cabe—a Civilian or Political Officer—storms forts and captures positions and prisoners, that "his force" marches here and there, and that "he" and "his troops" generally distinguish themselves. Not one word is said of the military officers who really command these troops, but all the "kudos" is reserved for Mr. M'Cabe. Military men may have to put up with this—woe betide them, doubtless, if they object—but they can hardly be expected to like it, and you will hardly say it is fair.

AN INDIGNANT FATHER.

I spoke in last week's "Truth" of the flagrant dishonesty of the Indian Government in commuting the pay of British officers in India at the rate of 2s. 6d. per rupee (the rupee being now worth about half that amount), and then, with heroic cynicism, offering to remit the same pay back to England at the rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee, or thereabouts. Within the same week I received half-a dozen or so further protests on the subject, and the Indian Authorities may take it from me that there exists the deepest and most widespread indignation on the subject. The following table shows the precise extent of the loss at the present value of the rupee to officers in India. When such barefaced robbery is perpetrated by Government in the light of day, no wonder men have to be forbidden to communicate with the Press, or to take any concerted action for their own protection :—

Infantry of the Line.	Nominal pay per diem.	Do. Converted at 2s. 6d. per rupee.	Do. at 1s. 3½d. per rupee.	Difference, i.e., loss per diem.
	s. d.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lieutenant	5 3	2 1 9	4 2 9	2 1 6
" after 3 years	6 6	2 9 6	5 0 6	2 7 0
" after 10 years	7 6	3 0 0	5 13 0	2 13 0
Captain	11 7	4 12 3	9 15 6	4 3 3
Major	13 7	5 7 3	10 9 0	5 1 9
" after 3 years..	16 0	6 6 3	12 6 6	6 0 3
Lieut-Colonel	18 0	7 3 3	14 0 0	6 12 9

An old Indian officer, writing on the same subject tells me that when a few years ago he was serving on the Staff Corps, his loss through the official rate of exchange amounted at one time to twenty-five per cent. Thus, with four Pegus, he was actually robbed of one whole year's pay.

WHEN IS A PRIZE-FIGHT NOT A PRIZE FIGHT?

THERE was an entertaining discussion in the Commons on the 2nd inst. over the Jackson and Slavin "contest."—Sir W. Lawson began by asking the Home Secretary whether his attention had been called to the reports of a prize-fight, which took place on Monday, May 30, at the National Sporting Club; and whether any proceedings had been taken against those participating in, aiding, or abetting the encounter. (Hear, hear.)

The Home Secretary: My attention has been called to a newspaper report of what is described as a glove contest—(laughter)—at the National Sporting Club on the 30th May. The manager of the club was cautioned by the police before the contest took place that he would be held responsible for any breach of the law that might occur. In the case of a somewhat similar contest in 1890 between Slavin and M'Auliffe the prosecution instituted by the police ended in an acquittal, and the Commissioner of Police has no evidence to justify him to take this contest out of the category of athletic sports—cries of "Oh!"—and bring it within the criminal law. He does not, therefore, recommend that proceedings should be taken, but I have asked the Director of Public Prosecution to consider whether there is any material for a prosecution.

Sir W. Lawson: Are we to understand that these proceedings take place under the superintendence of the police?

The Home Secretary: No; the hon. baronet is not to understand that. I have said nothing of the kind. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen: May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether, if proper gloves are used and the usual precautions taken, these contests are not perfectly legal? (Hear, hear.)

The Home Secretary: I do not think it turns entirely on the question of whether there are gloves or not. There may be a prize-fight even with gloves; but it turns upon whether the matter is really in the nature of an athletic sport—an exhibition of skill, of training and manly strength in the art of self-defence—or whether it was a malicious contest with intent to do harm. (Hear, hear.) That is a question of fact for a jury. I think the case of Slavin and M'Auliffe was much stronger for a prosecution than this case, and yet it failed.

Sir W. Lawson: Might I ask the right hon. gentleman whether he is aware that in this athletic contest that he speaks about, after one of the men was perfectly beaten, he was struck by the other man till the blood spurted out upon those who were sitting in the front row, so that the shirts of two of them were so stained that they had to be covered up before they could leave the Club.

The Home Secretary: I confess that I have not read the long reports—(laughter)—and have not seen these very sanguinary details.

Dr. Tanner: Were any police present at this encounter? I ask the question in view of the fact that the police attend meetings of Irish Nationalists in Ireland. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Winterbotham: Will the right hon. gentleman let it be understood that the same law which applies to Lord Lonsdale and his "pals" in London will apply to poorer people down in the country; and, if you are going to allow prize-fights under the protection of the police in London, you will not let the police interfere in the country?

The Home Secretary: The statement just made by the hon. member seems to me to be utterly unwarrantable. (Hear, hear.) No prize-fights have taken place under the protection of the police.

Mr. Winterbotham: In the presence of the police.

The Home Secretary: No; "under the protection of the police" were his words. (Hear, hear.) I am answering his question. The police do their very utmost to put down prize-fights but they cannot take the law into their own hands. (Hear, hear.) When a jury and a judge decide that it is not illegal, the police cannot take action. In answer to the hon. member for Cork (Dr. Tanner), I cannot tell him if the police were present, but I should think not. I will make inquiries.

"EVERYBODY," writes "G.A.S.," "has his nostrum for sleeplessness. Dr. Franklin's was to get into another bed. Sir Henry Thomson, I have been told, if he is unable to sleep, gets up and paints. Dr. Benjamin Richardson prescribes a boiled Portugal onion for supper. But may I be permitted to put in a word in favour of a very old French antidote for insomnia—*le verre d'eau* to wit? This is something more than *eau sucree*, the beverage being flavoured with a few drops of orange-flower water. The effect to me has always been inexpressibly soothing and reposeful. Try it."

AMONG the names mentioned in offical circles in connection with the approaching retirement of Dr. Rost, Librarian to the India Office, are those of Mr. C. H. Tawney, C.I.E., Principal of the Presidency College, Calcutta, Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasah, and Dr. Buhler, of Vienna.

The young King Alexander of Servia has had a narrow escape from a terrible death. The King drove out with his Adjutant in an open Court carriage to the suburb of Belovoda, and, on the way back to town, had to cross the railway line at a point where a turn in the road hid from view an approaching excursion train. The gates of the crossing had been left open, and a catastrophe appeared inevitable, when a Gendarme, named Mirkovich, who happened to be standing by, at the risk of his own life seized the reins of the horses and forced them back. The King, who was greatly alarmed, thanked the man most warmly. Mirkovich was promoted on the spot, and afterwards decorated.

ENGLISHWOMEN IN INDIA.

THE Hon. Mrs. Neville Lyttleton, in her article under the above heading in the *New Review*, essays to show the Anglo-Indian woman as she is, instead of as she is usually painted in works of fiction. She denies that she is always a desperate flirt, though of course such creatures are not quite unknown to Anglo-Indian Society.

Dealing with flirts, Lady Greville points out that the real business of like siren is rarer and in every way at a disadvantage in India. She is there no doubt. Her cigarette and patchouli-scented drawing-room with many screens and cunning corners, is "a room which precludes morality;" her roving eye and sinuous figure are alike the horror of the *Bara Memsahib* and the mugwet to the subaltern; her facile good nature makes her still beloved by some of her own sex, and her free talk is often the recreation of the statesman. But all the conditions of life in India are a restraint upon her. Cunning corners are hot to sit in, screens and curtains promote mosquitoes, servants glide to and fro with noiseless tread, the doors and windows are all open. Society is small and has many watchdogs, headed by the *Bara Memsahib*. Climate forces the siren, as well as her victims, into the fresh air at the same hour, and generally along the same thoroughfare daily, as everyone else! In fact, the siren finds herself continually before the public. In India all is public, and there is nothing hidden that shall not be revealed. Altogether, I think, my readers will agree that the determined, unscrupulous flirt is much happier and therefore likely to be found in greater numbers, behind the screen of a more complex society than in an Indian station, which, in the matter of publicity, and censorious gossipiness, surpasses even the English country village. No, the characteristic Anglo-Indian is of a far milder sort. The typical Anglo-Indian flirt is simply she who succumbs to the temptation to salt her savourless life by the excitements of sentimental friendships; to let her vanity be fed by the attentions and flattery of the surplus of subalterns and other unattached men, of whom in India there is always a supply. Like flirts all over the world, she deceives herself into thinking she is only giving sympathy when she is really accepting admiration and love, and once having begun to sip the cup of these moral stimulants, she finds it hard to do without them.

Having touched with approval on the wisdom of women who vary the monotony of their lives by joining in their husbands' sport, Mrs. Lyttleton shows that the female section of Anglo-Indian society does not lack the stuff of which heroines are made :—It is a pity that Mr. Kipling has not used his photographic powers of description, and allowed his genius to put life into more "Plain Tales," of quiet women's heroism in the plains than of foolish women's follies in the hills. He would find in the former a larger field and less commonplace material, and would withal give a truer picture of the most distinctively Anglo-Indian life. It may be said generally that the majority of women in India share with the meh all the roughing and danger except actual war (and in the Mutiny they shared that too), without sharing the credit or the rewards, except in so far as their husbands' honours benefit them. Women are the camp-followers of the great army of English occupation, and they often find themselves under conditions which, to use a telling phrase of Mr. Kipling's own, are "like field of battle with all the glory missing!" I regret that, owing partly to the fact that my own better luck gave me little opportunity of personally observing my fellow-women under the most trying conditions of Indian life, and partly that the kind of all-in-the-day's work matter-of-course heroism and endurance that are most characteristic of the Anglo-Indian woman do not easily condense into anecdote, I am unable to give many illustrative instances. But one pathetically characteristic story comes to my mind of a young newly-married woman, who went with her husband on duty to some distant and God-forsaken spot, miles from any English cantonment. Within a year the husband died of cholera, dysentery, or one of the rapid Indian sicknesses. She found herself without benefit of clergy, doctor, or undertaker, alone, but for a handful of native servants. These helped her to dig the grave, but the coffin she hammered together with her own hands, out of the wood of old packing-cases, which had contained the "Europe stores" for their daily use.

PREACHING AND PLAGIARISM.

IT is scarcely necessary, writes the *English Church man*, to urge that a man who appropriates the thoughts and language of another, and utters them as his own, is not setting an example of godly sincerity. He may intend no harm, and, indeed, may be guilty of no conscious wrong; but the effect upon the mind of an ordinary hearer is evil, and, humanly speaking, an obstacle may be thrown in the way of the Gospel, while certainly the general character of the Christian ministry is injuriously affected. Time was when Nonconformists sneered at any clergy of the Established Church who preached sermons written for them by other persons, but signs are not wanting that, even in Nonconformist pulpits, the practice of repeating the thoughts and reciting the language of another person under the guise of preaching the Gospel is not unknown. The use of books and published sermons as means of instruction is right and proper. When ideas are once given to the Press they become public property. This and more may be said on behalf of preachers who largely resort to human writings. The point at which the wise and righteous use of information degenerates into a dishonest and insincere adoption, or, perhaps, we may say into a theft, of another man's work, may not be indicated with exactness, but the spiritual instinct of a Christian minister ought at once to detect a danger of coming too near the border line. The personal element may be left for those who delight in a scandal, but the source of the prevailing tendency ought to be examined.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PAYMENT OF FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES TO INDIAN OFFICERS IN ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons on June 10 Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of the Secretary of State had been drawn to the hardship imposed upon officers of the Indian Army, and other officials of the Indian Government, by the payment of their furlough allowances in this country quarterly in arrear; and whether he would consider the advisability of substituting monthly for quarterly payments.

Mr. CURZON said: Yes; the attention of the Secretary of State has been drawn to the matter, and I hope to be able to make an announcement in a short time.

DISTRESS IN BURMA.

Mr. Schawann asked the Secretary for India if his attention had been drawn to the "Indian Medical Record" (Calcutta), April 1, 1892, which contained the following extract from the Presidential address of Deputy Surgeon-General C. Sibthorpe, Indian

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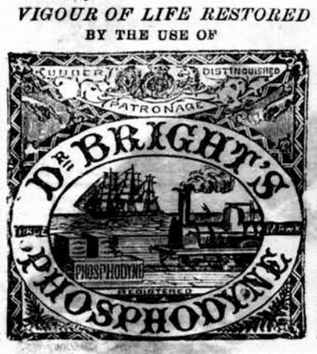

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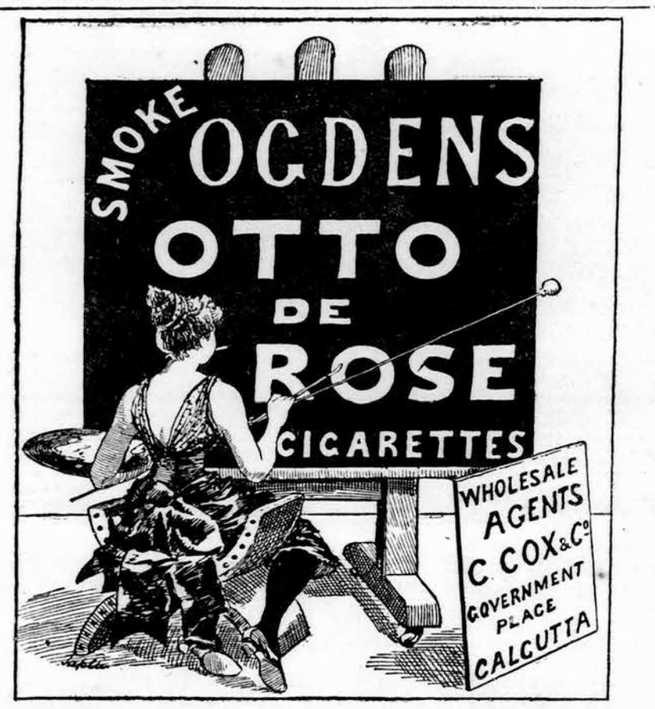

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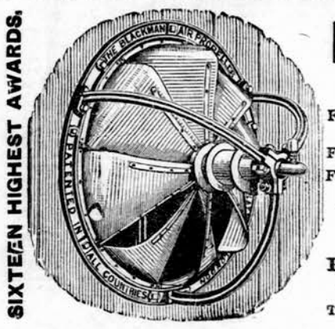

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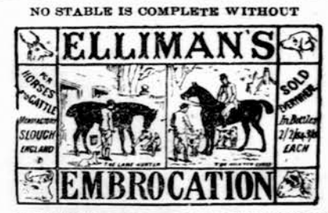

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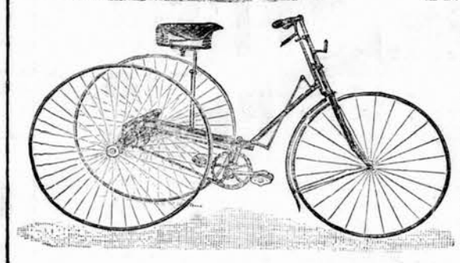

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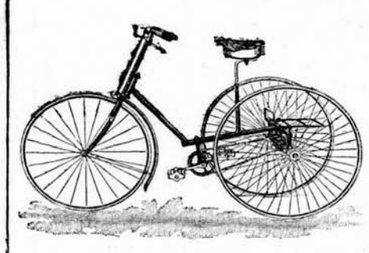

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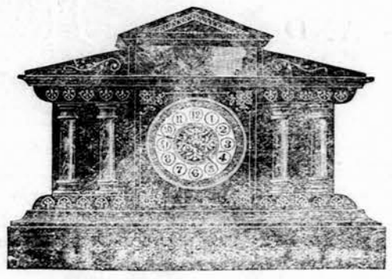

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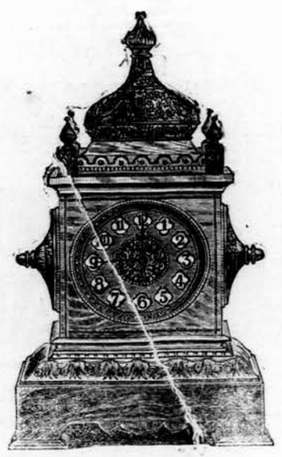

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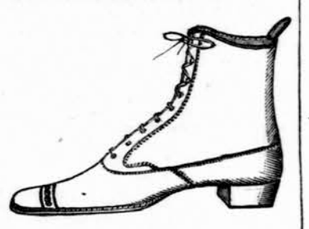

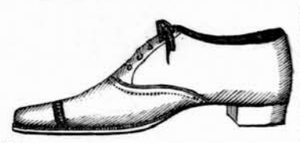

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